



Daily Report

China

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CONTENTS

17 March 1995

An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

General

Further on Foreign Ministry News Conference	1
'Principled' Stand on GATT Emphasized [XINHUA]	1
DPRK Nuclear Issue Discussed [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	1
Japan Urged To Deal With Poison Gas [Tokyo KYODO]	1

United States & Canada

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on U.S.-Taiwan Ties [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	1
--	---

Central Eurasia

Situation Remains 'Complicated' in Azerbaijan [XINHUA]	2
--	---

Northeast Asia

Toxic Canisters Left Behind by Japanese Found [XINHUA]	2
PLA Delegation Visits Pyongyang [XINHUA]	2
DPRK Official Stresses Friendship [Beijing International]	3

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Further on Aid for Cambodia's Reconstruction [XINHUA]	3
---	---

Sub-Saharan Africa

Sichuan Province Official Visits Tanzania [XINHUA]	3
Anniversary of Tanzanian Accord Celebrated [XINHUA]	4

West Europe

Vice Premier Meets French Businessmen [XINHUA]	4
French Armed Forces Chief Arrives in Beijing [XINHUA]	4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC

Reportage on Vice Premier Appointments of Wu, Jiang	5
XINHUA Kills Item	5
Selections Face Opposition [AFP]	5
Results of Vice Premier Vote [Hong Kong Radio]	5
Officials Sought Unanimous Vote [Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS 17 Mar]	6
XINHUA Profile of Wu Bangguo	6
XINHUA Profile of Jiang Chunyun	7
Wu Bangguo on Reform of State-Owned Enterprises [XINHUA]	8
Jiang Chunyun Says China To Maintain Grain Self-Sufficiency [XINHUA]	9
Governor Says Zhao Ziyang's Merits 'Undeniable' [Hong Kong LIEN HO PAO 17 Mar]	9
Two New NPC Standing Committee Members Elected [XINHUA]	10

Tian Jiyun Presides Over NPC Third Session [XINHUA]	10
Reportage on Leaders Activities at NPC	10
Jiang Zemin Visits Delegation [Jinan Radio]	10
Jiang Urges Strengthening Leadership [XINHUA]	11
Qiao Shi Participates in Panel [XINHUA]	11
Qiao Shi on Economic Legislation [Beijing TV]	12
Qiao Shi Discusses Reform [XINHUA]	12
Chi Haotian Meets Anhui Groups [Hefei Radio]	13
Liu Huaqing, Zhang Zhen at Meeting [Beijing Radio]	13
Ren Jianxin on Property Rights Trials [XINHUA]	13
NPC Session Hears Court, Procuratorate Reports [XINHUA]	14
Shandong Secretary on Implementing Guidelines [Jinan Radio]	15
Zhang Siqing on Supervision Over Law Enforcement [XINHUA]	15
Zhang Siqing on Anticorruption Work [XINHUA]	16
Deputies Accuse Party of Ignoring Congress [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 17 Mar]	17
Guangdong Urged To Replace Xinhua as Complaints Agent [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 17 Mar]	18
Hubei Leaders Stress Agricultural Development [XINHUA]	18
Hebei Governor Interviewed on Work Style [Beijing Radio]	19
Deputies Call For Enhanced Attention to Security [XINHUA]	19
Qinghai Leaders Brief Media on Economic Development [XINHUA]	20
Deputies Discuss Economic Growth [XINHUA]	21
NPC Deputy Stresses Faster Development of Nuclear Power [XINHUA]	21
Deputies Stress Importance of Spiritual Civilization [XINHUA]	22
Deputies Discuss Downward Trend in Inflation [XINHUA]	23
Shanxi NPC Deputies Visit CPC Elder Bo Yibo [XINHUA]	23
'Feature' Describes Jiang Meeting Uygur Deputy [XINHUA]	23
Central Government To Ensure Economic Growth in Tibet [CHINA DAILY 16 Mar]	24
Guangdong Governor Discusses Agricultural Development [XINHUA]	25
XINHUA on Shanxi Deputies Calling on Peng Zhen	26
Commentary Views NPC, CPPCC Sessions [XINHUA]	26
Commentary Calls For Rice Bag, Vegetable Basket Efforts [Beijing Radio]	29
Officials, Experts on Industrialization, Agriculture [XINHUA]	29
Textile Official Says Industry To Move Westward [XINHUA]	30
'Roundup' Views NPC Discussion on Education Law [XINHUA]	31

CPPCC

Li Ruihuan's Closing Speech at CPPCC Session [XINHUA]	32
Qian Qichen, Wei Jianxing Attend Group Discussions [XINHUA]	34
Li Lanqing, Wen Jiabao, Song Jian Attend Meeting [XINHUA]	35
Session Endorses Standing Committee's Work Report [XINHUA]	35
Standing Committee Reduces Special Committees [XINHUA]	35
Members Call For Stopping Fraudulent, Boastful Acts [XINHUA]	36

Political & Social

Report on Leaders' Activities 9-16 Mar [Lhasa Radio, etc.]	37
Hu Sheng on Hu Qiaomu's Mao Zedong Memoirs [RENMIN RIBAO 16 Feb]	38
Patent Protection Law Celebrates 10th Anniversary [CHINA DAILY 16 Mar]	39
State Publicizes Consumer Protection Information [CHINA DAILY 16 Mar]	40
National Athletic Games for Disabled To Open in Dalian [XINHUA]	41
Three Gorges Resettlement Funds Doubled in 1995 [XINHUA]	41
Book 'Deng Xiaoping on China's Unification' Published [XINHUA]	42
Statistics Show Increase in Divorce Cases [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	42
Commentary on Vegetable Production, Supply [XINHUA]	43
Crime and Punishment in PRC for 3-16 Mar [JIEFANGJUN BAO 19 Feb, etc.]	43

Science & Technology

Airbus To Land With Satellite Navigation	[CHINA DAILY 17 Mar]	47
Scientists Invent New Magnetic Material	[XINHUA]	47

Military & Public Security

TZU CHING Interviews Public Security Minister	[Hong Kong 5 Mar]	47
Tibet Security Department on State Security Law	[XIZANG RIBAO 23 Feb]	50
Tibet Armed Police Unit Calls for Opposing Splittism	[XIZANG RIBAO 24 Feb]	51

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

General

Statistics Bureau Reports Rapid Economic Growth in Feb	[XINHUA]	52
Ministry Sources Report on Fiber Optic Cable Network	[XINHUA]	52
Port Facilities To Expand as Foreign Trade Increases	[CHINA DAILY 17 Mar]	52

Finance & Banking

State Development Bank Gets First Syndication Loan	[XINHUA]	53
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Foreign Trade & Investment

Minister Wu Yi Discusses Foreign Trade in Tianjin	[TIANJIN RIBAO 21 Feb]	53
Tianjin Secretary Meets With Toyota Delegation	[TIANJIN RIBAO 17 Feb]	54
Meets ROK Delegation	[TIANJIN RIBAO 18 Feb]	55
Tianjin Mayor Meets With President of Matsushita	[TIANJIN RIBAO 24 Feb]	55
Beijing Signs Memorandum on Building Heat Supply Plant	[BEIJING RIBAO 25 Feb]	56
Beijing Views Export-Oriented Industry	[BEIJING RIBAO 26 Feb]	56
Guangdong Shuts Down 977 Foreign-Funded Firms	[ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	57
Shenzhen Shops Still Selling Pirated CDs, Cd-Roms	[Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS 17 Mar]	57
Hunan Exports Grow Steadily	[XINHUA]	57
Disc Venture With U.S. Fined Over Copyright	[XINHUA RIBAO 21 Feb]	58
UN Supports Development Along Tumen River	[XINHUA]	58
Shanghai Intensifies Protection of IPR	[XINHUA]	59
Zhejiang Offers 400 Projects to Foreign Investors	[CHINA DAILY 17 Mar]	59
*IPR Protection in Chief Sectors Evaluated	[GUOJI MAOYI 17 Oct]	59

Agriculture

Commentator on Increase in Farm Output Capacity	[RENMIN RIBAO 23 Feb]	64
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REGIONAL AFFAIRS

East Region

Xiamen Passes Environmental, Investment Laws	[XINHUA]	66
Shanghai To Hold Land Use Rights Auction	[ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	66

Central-South Region

Guangdong's Daya Bay Safety Rods Fail Tests	[Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 17 Mar]	66
Guangdong To Legislate Price Controls	[XINHUA]	66
Guangdong Telecommunication Network 'Operational'	[ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	67
Guangdong Governor on Building Zhu Jiang Delta	[Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 17 Feb]	67
Shenzhen Relaxes Restrictions on Property Trading	[XINHUA]	70

North Region

Coverage of Hebei Secretary's Activities	70
Secretary Discusses Films [HEBEI RIBAO 23 Feb]	70
Secretary Joins Discussion [HEBEI RIBAO 23 Feb]	71
Tianjin Mayor Speaks at Civil Affairs Conference [TIANJIN RIBAO 18 Feb]	73
Press Covers Tianjin Secretary's Activities	74
Addresses Propaganda Directors [TIANJIN RIBAO 18 Feb]	74
Tianjin CPPCC Session Opens 19 Feb [TIANJIN RIBAO 20 Feb]	77
Tianjin's Leaders Meet at 'Cadre's Club' [TIANJIN RIBAO 23 Feb]	78
Tianjin People's Congress Session Ends 27 Feb [TIANJIN RIBAO 28 Feb]	78

Northeast Region

Inner Mongolia's Former Army Leader Dies [NEIMENGGU RIBAO 22 Feb]	79
---	----

TAIWAN

Taiwan To Buy French-Made Missiles, Weapons [CNA]	80
'No Agreement Reached' in Aviation Talks [CNA]	80
Official Views Cross-Strait Energy Cooperation [CNA]	81
First T-38 Aircraft Arrive in Hualien [CNA]	81
Li Defends KMT Assets, Reiterates Party Role [CNA]	81
Police Increase Indonesian Cooperation [CNA]	82
*Gradually Emerging Stable Voting Pattern Viewed [Taipei HSIN HSIN WEN 24 Dec]	82

HONG KONG & MACAO

Hong Kong

Police Chief Fears Large Exodus of Officers [Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS 17 Mar]	84
Legal Vacuum Fears Affect 'Potential Investors' [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 17 Mar]	84
'Special Article' Praises Li Ruihuan Remarks [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	85

Macao

Meeting of Sino-Portuguese Liaison Group Closes [XINHUA]	85
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General

Further on Foreign Ministry News Conference

'Principled' Stand on GATT Emphasized

OW1603125195 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1113 GMT 16 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 16 Mar (XINHUA)—Foreign Ministry spokesman Shen Guofang reiterated here today that China's principled position on re-entry to GATT is well-defined, "namely, on the basis of the Uruguay Round Agreement, China will assume the obligations suitable to the level of its economic development."

He said: "On the basis of this principle China has all along taken a flexible and realistic approach [ling huo wu shi di tai du 7227 3172 0523 1395 4104 1966 1653]. China hopes other contracting parties will show sincerity, adopt a realistic approach, and demonstrate sufficient flexibility."

Shen Guofang made the above remark when fielding reporters' questions at a news briefing this afternoon.

He said: "During his recent visit to China, U.S. Trade Representative Kantor displayed a positive attitude [ji ji tai du 4480 2817 1966 1653] toward the subject of China's re-entry to GATT and its becoming a founding member of the World Trade Organization. We welcome this. The Chinese Government hopes Washington will promptly translate into action the commitments [cheng nuo 2110 6179] it has made recently with regard to China's re-entry to GATT to facilitate the settlement of the problem pertaining to China's re-entry to GATT."

As for when the negotiations on China's re-entry to GATT could be resumed, he said: China has yet to make a comprehensive evaluation of the positions of the other contracting parties before it finally proceeds to multilateral discussions organized by the chairman of the China Working Group in Geneva.

DPRK Nuclear Issue Discussed

HK1603144495 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1147 GMT 16 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 16 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—At the news conference held here this afternoon, Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Shen Guofang said that patience, mutual respect, and equality are the three indispensable principles for the settlement of the Korean peninsula nuclear issue.

In response to a reporter's question on the Korean peninsula nuclear issue, Shen replied that following the signing of the Korean-U.S. framework agreement, a good relaxed atmosphere has appeared in the situation in the Korean peninsula. China holds that the Korean-U.S. framework agreement and the relaxed atmosphere in the Korean peninsula situation were hard-won. Hence,

China hopes that the parties concerned will cherish the hard-won results and appropriately resolve the light-water reactor problem through consultations.

Japan Urged To Deal With Poison Gas

OW1603132695 Tokyo KYODO in English 1316 GMT 16 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, March 16 KYODO—China urged Japan on Thursday to arrange for the quick disposal of poison gas canisters that were left behind by the Japanese military at the end of World War II. "We hope that Japan will speed up solving the (chemical weapon) issue," Foreign Ministry Spokesman Shen Guofang told a news conference. Calling the weapons "a problem left over by history," Shen said China wants the Japanese Government to deal with the matter seriously based on the attitude that it bears responsibility.

A Japanese Government fact-finding mission earlier this month toured China, where it sealed a number of toxic tear gas canisters which were feared to leak due to corrosion. The group also tried to establish how many chemical weapons remain in China. Beijing claims that the Japanese Imperial Army left behind some two million canisters containing toxic chemicals and that about 2,000 Chinese have suffered injuries or died from leaking poison gas. The Japanese Government considers these figures too high.

United States & Canada

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on U.S.-Taiwan Ties

HK1703114395 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0658 GMT 17 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 17 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Commenting today on the U.S. plan to allow Li Teng-hui an "extended transit visit," Foreign Ministry Spokesman Shen Guofang hoped that the U.S. Government would be as good as its word, fulfilling in deeds the commitments it has made in the three Sino-U.S. joint communiques and confining its relations with Taiwan strictly to an unofficial level.

Shen said: We are resolutely opposed to Li's visit to the United States in any name, on any excuse, and in any form. We have noted that high-ranking U.S. Government officials, including Secretary of State Warren Christopher, have recently indicated on many occasions that no visit to the United States by Li is allowed, because this does not conform to U.S. Government policy.

Commenting on a Japanese diplomat's remark that Japan does not plan to lighten or cut the extra burden put on the recipients of yen loans brought about by the appreciation of the currency, Shen said: We give a positive appraisal of the useful role played by the yen loans provided by the Japanese Government in China's economic development. On the other hand, however, the

protracted unceasing appreciation of the yen has greatly increased China's debt and diminished the preferential conditions due to the loans. We hope the Japanese side will pay great attention to and study this matter.

When asked about problems concerning Korea, Shen said: The Korean Armistice Agreement still holds good and all parties concerned must observe it. In the meantime, there have been great changes in the international situation and the situation on the Korean peninsula. Judging by its name, nature, and mission, the delegation from the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission is merely related to the armistice agreement. It is improper to relocate it to another country.

Central Eurasia

Situation Remains 'Complicated' in Azerbaijan

OW1603142695 Beijing XINHUA in English 1410
GMT 16 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow, March 16 (XINHUA)—The situation in Baku, capital of Azerbaijan, where a coup attempt was staged, remained complicated this morning, according to reports reaching here.

The situation in the former Soviet republic dramatically worsened on Monday [13 March], when commanders of the Special Police Force announced that they would force President Geydar Aliyev and Chairman of Parliament Rasul Guliyev to resign.

The 3,000-member Special Police Force had been under the command of Deputy Interior Minister Rovshan Dzhavadov until Wednesday when Aliyev removed him from that post.

In a TV address to the nation on Wednesday night, the Azeri president said, "Azerbaijan is again on the brink of a civil war." He blamed Dzhavadov for the dramatic worsening of the situation. The special police chief staged a coup attempt last October, he said.

Aliyev imposed a state of emergency last October after the Special Police Force held the country's prosecutor general hostage for several hours and the seizure amounted to a coup attempt.

"Some forces, including numerous criminals, are being concentrated at the base of the Special Police Force in Nizami district, eight kilometers away from the center of Baku. They are armed, and they pose a serious threat to the Azeri state," the president pointed out.

He urged all men of the disbanded Special Police Force, who gathered at their base, to lay down arms and surrender to the authorities.

Aliyev refuted the rumors spread by Dzhavadov's supporters that they have seized power in some regions of the republic.

According to Aliyev, the authorities are keeping the situation under control on the whole of Azeri territory.

The president also stressed that although the situation was really complicated, he was ready to use political methods to settle the conflict.

Northeast Asia

Toxic Canisters Left Behind by Japanese Found

OW1503153595 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510
GMT 15 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nanchang, March 15 (XINHUA)—More than 200 cans containing cyanide of extremely toxic left by the Japanese invaders in the early 1940s were recently discovered in Jiangxi Province, east China. [sentence as received]

The cylindrical cans, 11 cm in diameter and 22 cm in height, were found in a pit 2.2 meters long, 1.5 meters wide, and 1.3 meters deep, in an ancestral hall in Guanqiao Village, Sixi Township, Shangqiao County of the province. The can has a fire kindling device at one end.

A test showed that the cans, made of iron sheet, contained cyanide which is very irritating.

Study showed that these cans were left by the Japanese invaders some time between March and April 1941 when a fierce fighting known as "Shanggao Battle" took place between the Chinese and Japanese invaders.

PLA Delegation Visits Pyongyang

OW1603114095 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1548 GMT 13 Mar 95

[By reporter Zhu Kechuan (2612 0344 1557) and Ji Xinlong (1213 2450 7893)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Pyongyang, 13 Mar (XINHUA)—During a meeting here today with a delegation from the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] Foreign Affairs Office, Choe Kwang, member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, said that the WPK, headed by Kim Chong-il, attaches great importance to the friendship between Korean and Chinese peoples.

Welcoming the delegation to Korea, Choe Kwang said: The friendship between Korea and China and their armed forces was cemented during the protracted revolutionary struggles and under the care of the two countries' leaders of the older generation. The WPK Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Chong-il highly treasures the Korean-Chinese friendship. The WPK and the armed forces will continue to work hard to consolidate and develop this friendship from one generation to another.

Present at the meeting were Pak Sung-won, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; and Ning Fukui and Liu Jianhua, charge d'affaires ad interim and military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Korea, respectively. After the meeting, Choe Kwang entertained the Chinese PLA delegation at a banquet.

The Chinese PLA delegation headed by Sun Qixiang, deputy director of the Defense Ministry Foreign Affairs Bureau, arrived in Korea for a visit on 11 March.

DPRK Official Stresses Friendship

SK1503134795 Beijing China Radio International in Korean 1100 GMT 15 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the People's Army, met a delegation of foreign affairs workers of the Chinese PLA in Pyongyang on 13 March. In the meeting Choe Kwang said that the friendship between Korea and China and between the Armies of the two countries has been formed through a protracted revolutionary struggle under the concern of the elderly first-generation leaders.

He said that the WPK Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Chong-il treasures Korea-China friendship much and that the party and the Army of Korea will make continuous efforts to solidify and develop this friendship forever generation after generation.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Further on Aid for Cambodia's Reconstruction

OW1703054195 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1250 GMT 16 Mar 95

[By reporter Xu Zhenqiang (1776 2182 1730)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Paris, 15 Mar (XINHUA)—Zhang Lian, head of the Chinese delegation attending the Third International Conference on the Reconstruction of Cambodia, said China would continue to do what it can in assisting Cambodia. Zhang Lian stated this when she took the floor three times at the conference's 14 and 15 March sessions.

When the conference discussed the implementation of aid programs for Cambodia and improving Cambodia's capacity for assistance, Zhang Lian said: Since the International Commission for Cambodia's Reconstruction held its second session, the Chinese Government has intensified its efforts to carry out its pledge to assist Cambodia. As for the pledge that China made in June 1992 to provide Cambodia with \$10 million in free assistance, the Chinese and Cambodian Governments have decided through consultations that China will undertake four assistance projects: The rebuilding of certain parts of the Phnom Penh Borelie [transliteration of name as received] Agricultural Middle School,

rebuilding some production workshops of the Phnom Penh No. 2 Pharmaceutical Plant, assisting Cambodia in sinking 500 wells, and assisting Cambodia in training 60 health and epidemic prevention workers. China also agreed in August 1994 to provide the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia with 700,000 meters of police uniform fabric, which will be shipped to Kompong Som this year. In January 1994, the Chinese Government also agreed to provide the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia with a long-term, interest-free loan of \$8.6 million. At Cambodia's request, the two sides agreed that the loan will be used to pay for two Y-12 airplanes and Chinese-made trucks and jeeps which Cambodia had purchased from China and for the reconstruction of the Phnom Penh stadium. The Chinese Government decided last year to donate 2,000 tonnes of rice to Cambodia to help its drought- and flood-stricken victims.

When the conference discussed new pledges for Cambodia, Zhang Lian said: "The Chinese Government and people are always concerned with and support Cambodia's economic development and reconstruction and have done what it can to help Cambodia. The Chinese Government hopes the Chinese and Cambodian sides will work together in speeding up the implementation of the Chinese aid programs for which accords had been signed so they can play a real part in Cambodia's reconstruction. China will continue to provide Cambodia with new assistance in accordance with Cambodia's actual reconstruction needs."

She also indicated that China is ready to contribute positively to Cambodia's reconstruction through working with Cambodia, other donors, and international organs in launching all forms of bilateral or multilateral economic and technical cooperation programs.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Sichuan Province Official Visits Tanzania

OW1603233695 Beijing XINHUA in English 2132 GMT 16 Mar 95

[By Pei Shanqin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Dar Es Salaam, March 16 (XINHUA)—Tanzanian Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya today called for increased cooperation between Tanzania and China.

While meeting the visiting Deputy Governor of China's Sichuan Province Diao Jinxiang here, Msuya said there are many areas where the two countries can cooperate.

He cited the tourism industry as an area where Chinese experience, particularly in the construction of hotels, is needed.

"We welcome Chinese companies to set up projects in Tanzania and joint partnership with local entrepreneurs," Msuya, also the first vice-president, said.

He said it is important for Tanzania and China to select areas where they can concentrate their cooperation.

In replying, Diao Jinxiang said his delegation has been impressed by Tanzania's pace of economic development.

He said a delegation of Chinese businessmen from his province will visit Tanzania to explore areas of further investments.

Sichuan is the home seat of the SIETCO company which is undertaking a number of construction projects in the country.

Diao Jinxiang and his 6-member entourage arrived here from Uganda on Wednesday for a five day visit to Tanzania.

Anniversary of Tanzanian Accord Celebrated

CW0903141895 Beijing XINHUA in English 1359 GMT 9 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA)—The Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFFC) and the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association gave a reception here this evening to mark the 30th anniversary of the signing of the friendship agreement between China and Tanzania.

Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress Li Peiyao, President of the CPAFFC Qi Huaiyuan, Deputy Head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Huan Guoying, and Charge D'affaires ad interim of the Tanzanian Embassy in China Simba A. Juma were among those attending the reception.

West Europe

Vice Premier Meets French Businessmen

OW1603140295 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 16 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Li Lanqing said that China attaches importance to protecting the rights of both manufacturers and consumers, while meeting with Henri De Pracomtal, President of Hennessy Cognac of France, and his party here this afternoon.

Pracomtal told Li that his firm puts much emphasis on investing in China, and that it will reinforce its cooperation with the Chinese side in the areas of alcoholic beverage manufacturing and personnel training.

Li pointed out that China has a long history of producing strong drinks and that it still needs 20 million tons of grain annually for the production of alcohol, which is a serious problem for a country with a large population and limited amount of land.

China has rich resources in grapes, Li said, adding, "We are encouraging the manufacturers to produce alcohol using fruits such as grapes."

The vice-premier noted that the Chinese government pays great attention to cracking down on fake products and safeguarding the rights of manufacturers and consumers through legislative and administrative means. "China is also in favor of technical safeguards against fake products. It is willing to cooperate with Hennessy and other foreign firms in using techniques that identify fake wines," Li said.

French Armed Forces Chief Arrives in Beijing

OW1703071995 Beijing XINHUA in English 0657 GMT 17 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA)—Jacques Lanxade, Chief of Staff of the French Armed Forces, arrived here this morning, starting his 8-day official visit to China.

The visit marked the restoration of the armed forces between China and France, said a senior officer from Foreign Affairs Department of Chinese Defense Ministry.

Lanxade is the first senior army officer from a West European country, who has come to visit China over the past years.

Answering questions from reporters at the airport upon arrival, Lanxade said it is normal that army officers of France and China, both big countries and permanent members of the UN Security Council, establish links. The exchanges of visits by leaders of the two countries have normalized the relations between the two countries, the general added.

Zhang Wannian, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army is expected to meet and hold talks with Lanxade late later today. [sentence as received]

NPC

Reportage on Vice Premier Appointments of Wu, Jiang

XINHUA Kills Item

OW1703040995 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0221 GMT 17 Mar 95

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service at 0314 GMT on 17 March transmits a 65-character service message requesting that the following item be retracted]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 17 Mar (XINHUA)—The namelist of vice premiers the Third Plenary Session of the Eighth National People's Congress has decided to appoint [sentence as received]

—adopted by the Third Session of the Eighth National People's Congress on 17 March 1995

Wu Bangguo and Jiang Chunyun are appointed vice premiers of the State Council.

Selections Face Opposition

HK1703050395 Hong Kong AFP in English 0446 GMT 17 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, March 17 (AFP)—The Chinese parliament approved two new vice premiers Friday [17 March], but the vote caused huge embarrassment to the country's leaders by revealing unprecedented opposition to one of the sole candidates. The promotion of Wu Bangguo and Jiang Chunyun had been widely expected, but the failure of party whips to minimize negative votes for Jiang will have disconcerted the government—especially the man who nominated both candidates, Premier Li Peng.

Wu, the 53-year-old former party chief of Shanghai, received "yes" votes from 86 percent of the 2,752 deputies present, but Jiang could only muster 63 percent, with 36 percent either opposing his candidacy or abstaining.

The National People's Congress (NPC), still regarded as a rubber-stamp parliament, has witnessed grass-roots opposition to candidates before—most notably during Premier Li's re-election in 1993, when 10 percent of the deputies voted against him or abstained.

Jiang, 64, and Wu—both members of the Communist Party politburo and secretariat—will be given special responsibility for agriculture and industry respectively. Their election now brings the number of vice premiers to six. The four incumbents are Li Lanqing, Qian Qichen, Zhu Rongji and Zou Jiahua.

The announcement of the unusually high "no" vote for Jiang caused a considerable stir among the deputies on the floor of the Great Hall of the People. Indications that deputies were unhappy with the candidates had caused

concern within the leadership and forced Premier Li to go to unusual lengths in his nomination papers to praise both candidates.

Wu, a member of the so-called "Shanghai faction" led by President Jiang Zemin, is considered a mainstream technocrat, although some doubts have been raised about his lack of experience in economic matters. Jiang Chunyun oversaw a period of rapid economic growth in Shandong after taking over as party chief of the province in 1988, but he has been criticised for failing to stem an equally rapid swell of corruption there and is not noted for his agricultural expertise.

Analysts voiced surprise at the degree of opposition, especially to Jiang's nomination. "It's pretty embarrassing for the leadership as a whole," said one diplomat, adding, however, that the result did not necessarily amount to a vote of no-confidence in the government. "Jiang is a relative non-entity, and I think a lot of deputies wanted to register their opposition to a candidate they didn't know and one who has no proven record in agriculture," she said.

At the same time, the vote was a reflection of the effect China's economic reforms and policy of opening to the outside world have had in a country where until recently such a public display of dissent would have been inconceivable.

Another source of dismay has been Li's plan to build a dam on the Yangtze River's Three Gorges site, causing the displacement of around a million people and overriding warnings from environmentalists. "It's a sign of the times in China," said another diplomat. "There is more discontent, especially in the provinces, and people are no longer happy to just toe the party line for the sake of it."

While Wu's relatively high profile term as Shanghai party chief helped him garner a substantial "yes" vote, observers here said the 371 abstentions and votes against signalled annoyance with what some regard as the city's over-representation within the upper echelons of the party and government.

There had been speculation that the promotions might coincide with the removal of one of the incumbent vice premiers. The decision to retain the current line-up reflects the leadership's desire to avoid any personnel changes that smack of political manoeuvring and promote an image of stability as the country awaits the demise of patriarch Deng Xiaoping.

Friday's voting procedures did not entail any visual display of dissent, by a show of hands or lining up by the delegates to cast their vote. Delegates pressed a button in front of their seats to cast their vote electronically.

Results of Vice Premier Vote

HK1703063895 Hong Kong RTHK Radio Four in English 0500 GMT 17 Mar 95

[From the "News at One" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Chinese parliament has approved the appointment of two new deputy prime ministers. However, in an unusually strong display of dissent, a large number of deputies voted against the appointments. The new deputy prime ministers are Wu Bangguo and Jiang Chunyun, who were nominated by the Prime Minister Li Peng and were already members of the Communist Party Politburo. As Carrie Gracy reports from Beijing, the opposition to their appointment suggests growing parliamentary disapproval of government tactics.

[Begin Gracy recording] It's been well known for several months that the central leadership planned to elevate Wu Bangguo and Jiang Chunyun to the top leadership. Wu Bangguo, the former mayor of Shanghai, a protege of President Jiang Zemin, was expected to take up the industry portfolio, and Jiang Chunyun, former communist party secretary of Shandong province, was to take up control of agriculture. Both men were promoted to the party's central committee secretariat last September and both have been given extremely prominent media coverage ever since. But today's vote reveals a surprising level of opposition to their advancement. Jiang Chunyun's candidacy won support from 1,746 deputies, only just over half the total. A surprising 605 deputies voted against. In the case of Wu Bangguo, 210 deputies opposed his elevation to the cabinet. [end recording]

Officials Sought Unanimous Vote

HK1703065495 Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS in English 17 Mar 95 p 8

[By Bruce Gilley in Beijing]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Swiss imported cars of senior Communist Party figures could be seen yesterday entering and leaving the Beijing hotels where delegates to the national parliament are staying as the party moved to ensure a unanimous vote for today's election of two new vice-premiers.

In addition to earlier personal letters to delegates from the Premier, Li Peng, and a politburo standing committee member, Hu Jintao, delegates to the National People's Congress were yesterday graced by visits from members and alternate members of the party's central committee, who urged their support for the candidates Wu Bangguo and Jiang Chunyun.

The unexpected flurry in the lead-up to the election, which will not be secret and will not give delegates the choice of proposing alternatives, is being seen as an attempt to avoid the appearance of a steam-rolling of the elections, as has characterised previous top appointments to the State Council put to the full NPC membership.

Members of the Fujian, Hunan and Beijing delegations said yesterday that party officials were conducting "consultations" in the hotel over today's elections, which also include two new NPC standing committee members.

Hong Kong delegates nevertheless remained dissatisfied with the handling of the vote, in which delegates have been given only a week to consider the candidates. "This is a matter of great importance, but it was only revealed to us last Friday," Ng Hong-mun said yesterday. "Hong Kong newspapers printed the full details more than a month ago, but when we asked the NPC office about it they said it was not on the agenda," he said. In the lead-up to the vote, the official media has kept Wu and Jiang in almost entire obscurity, possibly an attempt to avoid being seen to have jumped the gun on the NPC.

Wu's speech to the Shanghai delegation last Thursday was ignored by the national media, despite his senior status in the party hierarchy. Jiang disappeared after addressing the Shandong delegation early last week, and was mentioned only by name when he participated in a tree planting ceremony in Beijing on Sunday.

Today's voting will take place during the penultimate plenary meeting of the annual NPC session, which ends tomorrow. Wu, 53, the former Shanghai party secretary, was elevated to the party's secretariat last year and has since been charged with handling state enterprise reform. Jiang, 64, the former Shandong party secretary, was elevated to the secretariat at the same time and has been given responsibility for agriculture.

The addition of Wu and Jiang will lower the average age of the premier and vice-premiers from 66 to 64. The vice-premier Zou Jiahua, 68, and the Foreign Minister, Qian Qichen, 66, are expected to retire this year or next. Voting today will be conducted using electronic buttons attached to each delegate's chair in the Great Hall of the People. Since delegates have assigned places, this amounts to a non-secret vote.

XINHUA Profile of Wu Bangguo

OW1703025395 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 17 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA)—Fifty-three-year old Wu Bangguo was appointed vice-premier of the State Council and his appointment was approved today at the Third Session of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC).

He is now the youngest premier in Premier Li Peng's Cabinet.

Sometimes called a "technocrat", Wu will mainly take charge of industrial production and reform in State-owned enterprises.

Born in 1941 in Feidong County in east China's Anhui Province, Wu joined the Communist Party in 1964. After he graduated, at the age of 26, from the Radio Electronics Department majoring on electron vacuum instruments in Qinghua University in Beijing, he went to work in China's largest city of Shanghai, where he stayed 27 years.

He spent a long time working in grassroots units. At the Shanghai No. 3 Electron Tube Factory, he worked as porter, technician, head of the technical division, deputy director, director and Party secretary of the factory.

Later he was promoted to serve as deputy manager of the Shanghai Electronic Device Company, deputy manager of the Shanghai Vacuum Instruments Company, and Party secretary of the Shanghai Meters and Instruments and Telecommunications Industrial Bureau.

In 1983 when he was 42, Wu became a member of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Communist Party Committee and concurrently Party secretary in charge of science and technology.

Two years later, he was promoted to be deputy secretary of the Shanghai Communist Party Committee, and served as a capable assistant to Jiang Zemin and Zhu Rongji.

During the period he took charge of Party affairs in Shanghai, joining in decision-making, coordinating efforts from all sides and supervising organizational affairs and the implementation of decisions.

His colleagues said that he demonstrated a strong ability in exercising leadership.

In 1991, after Zhu Rongji left to work in central leadership in Beijing, he was appointed Party secretary of Shanghai.

On the new post, he proved to be outstanding in thinking, promoting reforms and the development of the Pudong New Area, and revitalizing Shanghai as a whole.

He said that Shanghai should have the whole country at heart in its own development and that it should draw on the capital and talented personnel from around the country.

Shanghai should strengthen construction of infrastructures and develop the service industry as well as the high-tech sector so that it will be built into an international economic, financial and trade center.

That is the principle in economic expansion Wu and his colleagues worked out for Shanghai, which has a total population of 13 million.

Wu pays close attention to efficiency. He once told some newly-appointed bureau chiefs that a leading cadre should focus his attention on matters of overall importance, otherwise he might not achieve the desired success even if he works 24 hours a day.

At the first plenary session of the 14th Party Central Committee held in October 1992, Wu was elected member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee. He was transferred to work in central leadership in 1994 and became member of the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee.

Wu used to stress principle and is easy-going. That made him a well-known "secretary of the common people". He kept contact with friends among ordinary Shanghai citizens. Eating houses [sentence as received].

Wu is diligent in his studies. He learns from books as well as from practice. To make himself acquainted with the securities market, he read carefully a dozen books and constantly consulted college professors. With the development of Shanghai's financial and securities business, Wu became an expert in finance and securities.

Wu likes to play tennis, saying that the game not only helps keep body fit, but also serves as a way to make friends.

Wu and his wife have a son and a daughter. His daughter is attending university while his son is at middle school.

XINHUA Profile of Jiang Chunyun

OW1703031495 Beijing XINHUA in English 0303
GMT 17 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA)—Jiang Chunyun, who had served as a top leader of coastal Shandong Province for a long time, was appointed vice-premier of the State Council and his appointment was approved today at the annual session of the National People's Congress.

It is learned that Jiang, who is familiar with agriculture and rural work, will be in charge of China's agricultural work in the cabinet headed by Premier Li Peng.

He was born into a peasant family in Laixi County, Shandong Province, in 1930.

He began to work at the age of 16 and joined the Communist Party of China (CPC) at the age of 17. He had served as a primary school teacher, a staff secretary of a district Party committee and a county Party committee, a member of a county Party Committee and director of the General Office of a county Party committee before working in the Production and Cooperation Department of Laiyang Prefecture, the Qingdao City Foreign Trade Company and the Propaganda Department of the Shandong Provincial Party Committee.

In 1970 Jiang Chunyun began to work in the Shandong Provincial Party Committee, serving as a deputy director of its General office, secretary-general of the committee, and deputy secretary of the committee and concurrently secretary-general. After 1984 He also served as secretary of the Jinan City Party Committee for three years.

In 1987 he became acting governor and governor of Shandong Province. He was elected secretary of the Shandong Provincial Party Committee in the following year.

Jiang, who was a member of the 13th Party Central Committee and a deputy to the Seventh National People's Congress, was elected a member of the Political Bureau during the First Plenary Session of the 14th Party Central Committee held in October 1992. After being elected as a new member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee in September 1994, he left Shandong to work in Zhongnanhai, headquarters of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council.

Over the past few years, Shandong Province has speeded up the reform and economic development, with its national income and agricultural output value ranking first, and its gross domestic product and industrial output value ranking second in the country. Deng Xiaoping, architect of the reform and opening up, has praised Shandong for its vigorous development.

Jiang Chunyun tried to create a "united, harmonious and warm environment" in the Party and government departments of Shandong Province. A gratifying political situation and unity among the people are considered an important factor for economic takeoff in Shandong in recent years.

Jiang, who has not studied in a regular university, studied in a correspondence university for three years and in a Party school twice after he served as secretary of the Shandong Provincial Party Committee and concurrently secretary of the Jinan City Party Committee. In the past several decades, he has persisted in self-study and has got several books published.

He is a guest professor of Shandong University and honorary president of the China Confucius Society. He likes philosophy and has a good knowledge of ideas of Confucianism, Mo Zi and Lao Zi, scholars in ancient China.

Jiang is familiar with economic work, particularly agricultural management, and has rich experience in rural work. In an interview with XINHUA, he said that he cherishes love for agriculture and he is confident in the development of China's agriculture.

While working in Shandong, he visited 100 counties in the province. After working in central leadership, he inspected major agricultural provinces of Hebei, Henan, Anhui, Shaanxi and Gansu. He discussed plans to spread the use of science and technology to boost agriculture together with experts from the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing Agricultural University and the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Jiang is open-minded, honest, pragmatic, strict with himself and lives a simple and frugal life.

His wife, Li Zhie, a daughter of a revolutionary martyr, works in a post service department.

They have two sons and one daughter, all of whom have worked. Their eldest son is a university graduate and is now an office worker. Their second son majors in

telecommunications technical management. Their daughter teaches in a university after receiving a master's degree.

Wu Bangguo on Reform of State-Owned Enterprises

OW1703090995 Beijing XINHUA in English 0845 GMT 17 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA)—Newly-appointed vice-premier Wu Bangguo said here today that China's state-owned enterprises have a bright future although their reform and development is a difficult task.

Becoming vice-premier only this morning, Wu told XINHUA that the overall industrial situation is good, but China still has a great deal to do in restructuring its industry and improving overall industrial management and technical standards.

The youngest vice-premier, Wu, 53, will take charge of industrial production and reforms in state-owned enterprises following his appointment. He said that he will carry out his duty honestly.

"During my term, I will uphold a 'three never' principle—never be lazy in my duty, never evade my responsibility, and never seek any personal gain," he said.

China's current task in industry is to improve the quality and efficiency of economic growth, he said.

He noted that China's state-owned enterprises face many problems such as a lack of vitality in their operational mechanisms and low economic efficiency. These problems need to be solved through reforms.

He noted that the state-owned enterprises are burdened with redundant labor, excessive debts and heavy social obligations, he said.

The vice-premier offered a five-point proposal in the reform of state-owned enterprises and their establishment of a modern enterprise system. These proposals include:

- The state economic sector as a whole should be invigorated. This does not mean that every state-owned firm should operate with success. Those with fine returns will be encouraged, and those with no hope will be eliminated. This means the bankruptcy system should be pushed.
- Efforts should be made to combine the reform of enterprises with their restructuring, technical upgrading and management improvement.
- Full assistance will be given to a group of enterprises that are operating in line with the national industrial policy, are important to the national economy and people's livelihood and are on a sizable scale of production.

—Attention will be paid to the training of the working staff of enterprises and scientific management will be encouraged.

—Social securities reforms should be promoted.

Wu said that the state-owned enterprises are the mainstay of China's national economy and the main source of state revenue. They produce 53 percent of the total industrial output value and 66 percent of the industrial profits and taxes.

The vice-premier said he is optimistic about the future of the state economic sector. China's industrial production has been growing at an average annual rate of more than 20 percent over the past several years, and marked progress in economic restructuring has been scored.

"Through the reforms, the awareness of market competition of enterprises has been greatly enhanced," he said. "A number of large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises with great vitality have grown."

A native of Feidong County in east China's Anhui Province, Wu graduated from Qinghua University at the age of 26 and worked in Shanghai for 27 years before he was promoted to central leadership in Beijing last year.

Jiang Chunyun Says China To Maintain Grain Self-Sufficiency

OW1703091795 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 17 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA)—New Chinese Vice-Premier Jiang Chunyun said here today that China will be able to maintain self-sufficiency in grain in the next century although China's agriculture now faces many difficulties.

After he was approved to be appointed as a vice-premier at the Third Session of the Eighth National People's Congress this morning, Jiang said that China's agriculture has a great potential.

Born in a rural village in east China's Shandong Province, 64-year-old Jiang had been working in this large agricultural province until he was promoted to central leadership last September.

Put in charge of agriculture, Jiang said that he felt that this was a heavy load and meant a heavy responsibility. But he said he has confidence.

Foreign experts predict that China will have a population of 1.6 billion by 2030. By that time, China will lack 100 million tons of grain a year to feed its people, calculating on the present grain consumption level. Thus they say that the economic miracle of China is likely to end at an early date due to grain insufficiency.

Jiang said that the accuracy of such a prediction needs to be examined, "but it should keep us on alert."

He said that if the agricultural problems are not solved, the modernization process of the country will be affected.

However, he said, "this does not mean that China's agricultural development has no hope."

He said that the crux of the matter for China to feed its people in the next century lies in whether it can always take developing agriculture as its top task.

Jiang noted that two-thirds of China's farmland are moderate and low yielding. If advanced technologies are popularized, the grain output is expected to increase by about 50 percent.

Moreover, China has more than 33 million hectares of uncultivated land that can be developed, 130 million hectares of barren hills and polders, 260 million hectares of grassland and four million sq km of water surfaces.

If these natural resources are put to use, it is possible for the country to produce enough for 1.6 billion people, he said.

Jiang said that four problems must be settled for agricultural development.

—Understanding of the importance of agriculture should be enhanced. Only when agriculture is developed, can inflation be curbed effectively, the people's life be improved and society be stabilized.

—More investment in agriculture should be secured.

—Rural reform should be deepened. The household responsibility system should be maintained and improved, and the farmers should be made market-oriented.

—Agriculture should be boosted with the use of science and technology. In China, about two-thirds of the agro-science findings have not been popularized in agricultural production.

As for the target of agricultural production, Jiang said that China aims to increase its grain output by 50 million tons and meet the target of 500 million tons by the end of this century.

Governor Says Zhao Ziyang's Merits 'Undeniable'

HK1703075395 Hong Kong LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 17 Mar 95 p 1

[By staff reporter from Beijing: "Xiao Yang Says Zhao Ziyang's Contributions Should Not Be Denied Because of 4 June Incident"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Xiao Yang said yesterday that Zhao Ziyang's achievements in the mainland's reform and opening up should not be denied because of the 4 June incident.

When asked about his comments on Zhao Ziyang's merits and faults, Xiao Yang said the success in Sichuan

Province's rural reform should certainly be attributed to Zhao Ziyang for his summing up and popularizing of the peasants' experience. After his promotion to the central authorities, he achieved results in reform and opening up and carried out Deng Xiaoping's line of reform and opening up.

He said Zhao Ziyang's past achievements should not be denied for his mistakes in the 4 June incident; these were two different things which should be separated.

As the current National People's Congress session is going to elect two more vice premiers, to take charge of industry and agriculture respectively, this reporter asked whether or not this implied that the work had not been done successfully in the past. Xiao Yang said that it should be called an attempt to strengthen the work and, comparatively speaking, some people may also consider it not enough. He did not want to comment on specific candidates. However, when asked about whether or not he would cast a vote of objection or vote for others if he had different views, Xiao Yang said he would certainly utter an objection if he had different views but, according to the existing election method, he could not vote for others. He said: As far as the current situation is concerned, there are too many people in China. As the population is large, there will be many demands and many strata of interests.

Two New NPC Standing Committee Members Elected

OW1703032595 Beijing XINHUA in English 0309 GMT 17 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA)—Two new members of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) were elected at the fifth plenary meeting of its Third Session here today.

The two new NPC Standing Committee members are Zhang Yumao, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League and deputy-mayor of Shenyang City, Liaoning Province, and Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) and a member of the 14th CPC Central Committee.

Zhang, born in June 1935 in Gaizhou of Liaoning Province, studied at the Department of Chinese Language and Literature of Beijing University in 1955-1960.

He had worked in the Institute of Latin-American Studies of the Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the 1104 Institute of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee and the Department of Chinese Language and Literature.

Zhang took the current position in 1992.

Pu, born in August 1929 in Huaning of Yunnan Province, joined the CPC in February 1948.

He did underground work for the CPC and served as secretary of the Huaxi District Committee of the CPC in Yunnan Province during 1948-1949.

Since 1949 Pu had worked in Yunnan on many leading positions at the county and prefectural levels, serving as deputy secretary of the CPC Xinping County Committee, magistrate of Xinping County, a member of the Yuxi Prefectural Party Committee and secretary of the Xinping County Party Committee, secretary of the Yuxi Prefectural Party Committee.

He was deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the CPC and governor of Yunnan in 1983-1985. He assumed the current position in 1985.

Tian Jiyun Presides Over NPC Third Session

OW1703032895 Beijing XINHUA in English 0319 GMT 17 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA)—The appointment of Wu Bangguo and Jiang Chunyun as vice premiers was approved today at the Fifth Meeting of the Third Session of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC).

Wu and Jiang were nominated by Premier Li Peng and their appointment had been fully deliberated by all the NPC delegations during the current session.

Wu, 53, and Jiang 64, are both members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and members of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat.

Wu had been secretary of the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee while Jiang had been secretary of the CPC Shandong Provincial Committee.

Tian Jiyun, executive chairman of the current NPC session's presidium and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, presided over the meeting today.

Attending the meeting were 2,757 NPC deputies, and present were senior Chinese Party and State leaders Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, Li Ruihuan, Zhu Rongji, Liu Huaqing, Hu Jintao and Rong Yiren.

The meeting also elected by secret ballots Zhang Yumao and Pu Chaozhu as members of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress.

Zhang is now vice chairman of the China Democratic League and Deputy Mayor of Shenyang City in northeast China's Liaoning Province while Pu is secretary of the CPC Committee of Yunnan Province in southwest China.

Reportage on Leaders Activities at NPC

Jiang Zemin Visits Delegation

SK1703071595 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Hit by cold winds on 16 March, the temperature in the national capital of Beijing dropping to two degrees centigrade. Despite this, the Shandong deputies to the third session of the eighth National

People's Congress felt very warm like they were carrying a pot of fire with them. That morning, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, went to the Great Hall of the People particularly to see all the Shandong deputies who were holding discussions there. At 0850, right after General Secretary Jiang entered the hall, Shandong deputies stepped forward to crowd around him to greet and shake hands with him. Wang Tingjiang pushed to the front. Before he could stretch his hand, General Secretary Jiang held his hands and said cordially: How are you, Tingjiang? Wang Tingjiang answered repeatedly: Very good, very good. Please don't worry, General Secretary. As he was pulling his hands away, General Secretary Jiang's hands were quickly grasped by one after another pair of eager hands.

Zhao Zhihao and Li Zhen waved to ask the deputies to keep quiet and listen to the General Secretary. General Secretary Jiang raised his voice to say hello to the deputies loudly. He said with deep feeling: The people of Shandong are wonderful. They have made very significant contributions to the entire country both in the period of war and the period of construction. In particular, the deeds of model persons who emerged recently, such as Kong Fansen, Wang Tingjiang, and Han Suyun, an armyman's wife, were very touching and wonderful. Shandong is indeed a producer of talents.

Comrade Jiang Chunyun chimed in: Jiao Yulu was also a native of Shandong. Yes, he was a native of Zibo.

General Secretary Jiang looked around and said sincerely to the several Shandong leading comrades around him: Shandong's new leading bodies should unite as one and make concerted efforts to lead the people throughout the province to march toward our grand goal. Unity means strength, and unity is stronger than iron and steel. It is believed that under the leadership of the new leading body of the provincial party committee, Shandong people will win greater achievements and make greater contributions.

Jiang Urges Strengthening Leadership

OW1603123895 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204
GMT 16 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Jiang Zemin said here today that efforts should be made to strengthen leadership by the Communist Party (CPC) in fulfilling the arduous tasks in reform and economic construction.

Joining National People's Congress deputies from Jilin and Sichuan provinces in their discussions, Jiang, who is also general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, said that to strengthen party leadership, leading departments at all levels must always adhere to correct policy decisions and know how to select right persons for right jobs.

He praised Jilin and Sichuan, two major grain-producers in China, for providing large amounts of commodity grain and other farm and sideline products to the state.

He said that to boost agricultural production, it is imperative to implement various agricultural policies to the letter, consolidate building of grassroots units in rural areas and enable leading departments to provide guidance and services to farmers.

Speaking of the gap between various areas, the leader stressed the need to pay close attention and work to gradually narrow it.

"In gradually narrowing the gap, we must rely on the hard efforts of officials and people in central and western China in making the best use of local advantages," Jiang said.

Meanwhile, the central government should provide necessary assistance to the areas, and developed areas should give them big help, he added.

State-owned enterprises must be invigorated and must form new advantages because they play a leading role in China's economy, he said, stressing: "We must unswervingly follow this principle."

He expressed the belief that state enterprises will certainly invigorate themselves by making full use of their advantages, encouraging leaders and workers to make concerted efforts.

Speaking of maintaining social stability, President Jiang stressed the necessity of accelerating the establishment of a socialist legal system and resolving various social contradictions in accordance with law and party policies.

"Meanwhile, we must redouble our efforts to promote ideological and cultural progress and increase intensity to crack down on criminal activities and corruption," he said.

"In the final analysis, we must boost China's economic construction because this constitutes the material basis for social stability," he noted.

This morning President Jiang also called on NPC deputies from Shandong and Hebei provinces. He asked the deputies to strengthen unity and make a greater success of reform, development and stability.

Qiao Shi Participates in Panel

OW1603123295 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216
GMT 16 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA)—Qiao Shi, a top Chinese leader, today emphasized the importance of doing everything in line with actual conditions and seeking solutions to problems through practice so as to promote China's modernization.

Joining in a panel discussion with National People's Congress (NPC) deputies from Heilongjiang Province, Qiao, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, said,

"The present international and domestic situation is, on the whole, favorable to our socialist modernization drive."

He said that it is inevitable that some problems have cropped up as China is shifting to a market economy.

He also expressed the belief that China can overcome all kinds of difficulties by following Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, unswervingly implementing the basic line of the Communist Party of China (CPC), proceeding from actual conditions, relying on the people, deepening reforms and opening wider to the outside world.

"Through efforts of several generations, we will certainly be able to attain our modernization goal," he told the deputies.

Speaking of legislation, he said, "In formulating laws, we must proceed from the fundamental and long-term interests of the entire Chinese people, the present conditions in China and the need of practice."

It is necessary to revise and supplement existing laws when conditions are ripe, he said, noting that laws must be followed, law enforcement must be strict and law-breakers must be punished.

In this way great progress will be made in promoting socialist democracy and in improving China's legal system, he said.

Qiao Shi on Economic Legislation

*OW1703005895 Beijing Central Television Program
One Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Mar 95*

[Interview with Qiao Shi, foreign minister and vice premier, by unidentified CCTV reporter; place and date not given; from the "National News Hookup" program—recorded; first graf is CCTV introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] This is an extremely important year in which the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] will generally form a legal system framework for a socialist market economy during its term of office. Chairman Qiao Shi has given an interview to our reporter on issues about economic legislation. [video shows Qiao interviewed by a female reporter after the news broadcaster finishes the aforementioned remark; Qiao, dressed in a dark suit and tie, is sitting at a desk with a bookshelf full of books behind him and with the reporter sitting on the other side of the table]

[Qiao Shi] The establishment and improvement of a socialist market economic structure must be governed and safeguarded by a complete legal system. The Eighth NPC and its Standing Committee have always placed economic legislation above everything else and strived to establish a legal system framework for a socialist market economy during their terms of office. In 1993, the First Session of the Eighth NPC adopted constitutional amendments providing that the state practice a socialist

market economy, and the NPC and its Standing Committee have thereafter successively formulated some 20 market economy-related laws and decisions on such laws, including the Company Law, Law on Protecting the Interests of Consumers, Law on Unfair Competition, Individual Income Tax Law, Agriculture Law, and the Decision on Punishing the Crimes of Manufacturing and Selling Fake and Shoddy Goods, Budget Law, Labor Law, and Arbitration Law. They have played an important role in governing, safeguarding, and promoting the development of a socialist market economy. In addition, the State Council, as well as local people's congresses with legislative power and their standing committees, have also formulated a package of administrative laws and regulations relative to the market economy over the past two years or so. This is a signal that China is advancing along the road to forming a legal system in establishing a socialist market economy.

[Reporter] Chairman, which economic laws will be promulgated in 1995?

[Qiao] The year 1995 is an extremely important year for the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] to generally form a legal system framework for a socialist market economy during its term of office. We will further step up the pace of legislation, raise legislative quality, and continue to examine and deliberate a package of draft economic laws, such as the draft law on the people's bank of china, draft law on bills, draft insurance law, draft state assets law, draft guarantee law, draft contract law, draft law on futures trading, and the draft bankruptcy law, among others. It is foreseeable that the basic and principal laws necessary for adapting to and establishing a socialist market economy will generally be promulgated over one year of efforts this year.

[Reporter] Thank you.

Qiao Shi Discusses Reform

OW1703011695 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1444 GMT 9 Mar 95

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Lu Xinning (4151 2450 1337) and XINHUA reporters Xu Jiangshan (1776 3068 0810) and Su Jie (5685 2638)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 9 Mar (XINHUA)—On 9 March, Qiao Shi, Standing Committee member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee chairman, joined Fujian deputies in deliberating the government work report. He said emphatically: We should devote our time and energy to deepening reform and opening up wider. Where conditions permit, bigger steps should be taken.

After the meeting started, deputies Huang Xiaojing, Jin Nengchou, Han Yulin, Zheng Ruiying, and Lin Zongtang successively expressed their opinions on such issues as strengthening the agricultural sector, deepening

reform of state-owned enterprises, and environmental protection. Chairman Qiao Shi made notes as he listened attentively.

After listening to the Fujian deputies, Qiao Shi said: I am very pleased to be able to deliberate the government work report with you. Fujian plays a special and important role in strengthening economic and trade relations between the mainland and Taiwan, and in promoting motherland reunification. Fujian developed rather rapidly in recent years and has bright prospects. Under the party leadership and with over 30 million diligent and wise people, Fujian has further displayed its assets and quickened the pace of reform and opening up. The province will certainly be able to improve its construction and make greater contributions to modernizing the country.

Qiao Shi said: We should focus more on reform of state-owned enterprises, which we should vigorously promote by proceeding from our successes in carrying out experiments and experiences gained thereof. Where conditions permit, bigger steps should be taken. We must begin with reform and devote our time and energy to the cause if we wish to improve state-owned enterprises. Fujian has the prerequisites to do this.

Qiao Shi again brought up the agricultural issue. He said: At the recent central rural work meeting and the present NPC session, we have highlighted and emphasized the need to strengthen the position of agriculture as the foundation of the national economy. I hope this idea will solidly take root in the minds of everyone in the country and be effectively implemented. Fujian has very good prerequisites for agricultural development, and enjoys some advantages in diversified economic undertakings. Its agriculture will enter a new phase if it focuses on implementation.

Broaching the issue of environmental protection, Qiao Shi said: We must resolve to protecting the environment. In the process of further developing modern industries, we should strive to reduce and avoid pollution. We should never take the old path of tackling pollution only after it has occurred.

Chi Haotian Meets Anhui Groups

OW1703043295 Hefei Anhui People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 95

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] From 8-9 March, Chi Haotian, state councillor and national defense minister; Liu Jiang, agriculture minister; and Huang Zhendong, communications minister, attended group discussions with the Anhui provincial delegation to the National People's Congress [NPC] to hear NPC deputies' opinions on the government work report. Chi Haotian, Liu Jiang, and Huang Zhendong also spoke during discussions.

Chi Haotian said: Anhui is a good place with beautiful scenery and many talented people. Anhui has great hopes so long as we follow the arrangements made by the party Central Committee and the requirements set by the government work report and work hard in a solid manner. He said: During the past years, soldiers and local people in Anhui have been cooperating very well in making contributions to national construction, promoting the double-support activities and fighting against natural disasters. They have created a good situation of unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people.

After hearing the NPC deputies' opinions on agriculture, Liu Jiang said: In drafting the Ninth Five-Year Plan, the state has decided to give priority to developing agriculture in central and western regions. He hoped that Anhui would grasp the opportunity, take advantage of its favorable conditions in agricultural production, and further promote an all-round development of the rural economy.

In his speech, Huang Zhendong said: The Communications Ministry will strengthen contacts and provide support in various fields to promote Anhui's economic development. He also hoped that Anhui would intensify efforts to supervise and improve order in highway transportation.

Liu Huaqing, Zhang Zhen at Meeting

OW1703045095 Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Mar 95

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] Liu Huaqing, standing committee member and vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, and Zhang Zhen, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, attended the meeting of the People's Liberation Army's delegates attending the Third Session of the Eighth National People's Congress this morning.

Ren Jianxin on Property Rights Trials

OW1703003295 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0237 GMT 13 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 13 Mar (XINHUA)—In his report today to the Third Session of the Eighth National People's Congress on the Supreme People's Court's work, Ren Jianxin, Supreme People's Court president, said: As legislation is constantly improved during the process of deepening reform, opening up wider, and developing the economy, people's courts need to handle in accordance with the law, a growing number of disputes arising from property and personal rights in economic and social activities.

He said: In 1994, courts nationwide strengthened the administration of justice in economic, civil, administrative, and maritime cases. They completed hearing 1,043,301 cases involving economic disputes, 2,382,174

civil cases, 34,567 administrative cases, and 2,139 maritime cases, up 18.31 percent, 13.89 percent, 23.64 percent, and 33.11 percent, respectively, over the previous year. Consequently, they protected the legitimate rights and interests of citizens and legal persons, and promoted reform, opening up, and economic development.

Ren Jianxin said: People's courts promptly heard cases pertaining to economic structural reform to ensure the implementation of reform measures. To safeguard normal financial order, they earnestly tried cases involving disputes over loan contracts, financing leases, stocks, negotiable instruments, and bonds. They concluded the trials of 309,552 such cases throughout the year, protected creditors' legitimate rights and interests in accordance with the law, and meted out punishment in accordance with the law regarding illegal fund-raising, call loans granted in violation of the law, and financial fraud. Last year, they finished hearing 1,156 bankruptcy cases. Of these, 395 involved state-owned enterprises, representing a 141.84-percent increase over the previous year. The courts also legally declared the bankruptcy of enterprises that met bankruptcy requirements while paying attention to helping local governments resettle workers and staff members from such enterprises. Moreover, people's courts actively heard cases involving disputes arising from commodity circulation to safeguard normal market order. Last year, they completed hearing 358,638 cases involving disputes over purchase and sales contracts, a number that represented the largest of all cases involving economic disputes.

Ren Jianxin said: It is an important duty of people's courts to safeguard citizens' personal and property rights, as well as other legitimate rights and interests. Last year, courts across the country completed hearing 1,197,343 marriage and family-related cases, 783,077 debt cases, 213,455 cases involving damages, and 23,622 cases involving labor disputes, representing increases of 9.23 percent, 22.68 percent, 8.02 percent, and 18.47 percent, respectively, over the previous year. They also tried many cases involving rights to reputations, honor, surnames, and images.

NPC Session Hears Court, Procuratorate Reports

SK1703042695 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1647 GMT 13 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 13 Mar (XINHUA)—The Third Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] held its fourth plenary meeting at the Great Hall of the People this morning to listen to the reports on the work of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

A total of 2,621 deputies attended the meeting, that was presided over by Fei Xiaotong, executive member of the presidium and executive chairman of the meeting.

At the meeting, Ren Jianxin, president of the Supreme People's Court, gave a report on the work of the court in

1994 in terms of intensifying the struggle against serious criminal offenses and safeguarding social stability; in terms of regulating the relations between different economic sectors and protecting the legitimate rights and interests of citizens and legal persons according to laws; and in terms of persisting in strict law enforcement and building up the ranks of judicial, procuratorial, and public security cadres.

He said: For the past year, under the leadership of the party and supervision by the people's congress and closely centered around the general task of "seizing the opportunity, deepening reform, opening wider to the outside, promoting development, and maintaining stability," people's courts and special courts at all levels fully exploited their functional role in trying cases and made great efforts to orient themselves to the needs of reform, development, and stability, thus making new progress in all items of work. In 1994, a total of 3,943,095 cases of first instance had their trials concluded, an increase of 15.75 percent over the previous year.

Ren Jianxin added that although people's courts achieved great results in trying cases, they still could not completely meet the demands of developing the socialist market economy and building the legal system, with quite a few shortcomings and deficiencies remaining to their work. Major indicators were: Some people's courts failed to strictly enforce laws in handling cases, a few cases were handled poorly, some criminal cases were not given proper penalties, and some economic disputes and civil cases were judged unfairly. Some cases were not handled in a timely manner and others dragged on too long without judgment. Cases were executed in an ineffective and improper manner for various reasons. The Supreme People's Court failed to exercise timely and effective supervision and guidance to the judicial work of people's courts at lower levels. And, the political and professional expertise of judicial officers needed further improvement, and so on. The recent national meeting of presidents of higher people's courts have already formulated measures for this matter with a view to overcoming it and improving in the future work.

With regard to the major tasks on the people's court work this year, Ren Jianxin pointed out: Nineteen ninety-five is the last year for China to comprehensively fulfill the "Eighth Five-Year Plan," and the tasks on reform, development, and stability are very heavy. Continuously centering on the general task of the whole party and the whole country, people's courts should strengthen the judicial work in an all-round way, strengthen the campaign of dealing strict blows to serious criminal offenses, regulate the relations between different economic sectors, protect the legitimate rights and interests of citizens and legal persons, persist in strict law enforcement, resolutely build the ranks of judicial, procuratorial, and public security workers, and make great efforts to improve the level of judicial organs in a bid to provide even more powerful judicial guarantee for reform, development, and stability.

Zhang Siqing, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, said in his report: Centering around the general task of the party and the state and adhering to the principles of "strictly enforcing laws and paying attention to handling cases" for the past year, all levels of people's procuratorates throughout the country, as well as special procuratorates, such as military and rail transportation procuratorates, conscientiously performed their function of supervising law enforcement, made greater progress in all items of procuratorial work, and made positive contributions to safeguarding the unified and correct enforcement of laws, to maintaining social stability, to promoting the building of party style, administrative honesty, and the socialist legal system, and to guaranteeing the smooth progress of reform, opening up, and the socialist modernization drive. Then, Zhang Siqing reported to deputies on the work of concentratively investigating and handling embezzlement, bribery, and other major and appalling cases and profoundly launching the anticorruption campaign, the work of dealing severe blows to serious criminal offenses and striving to safeguard social stability, the work of intensifying the supervision over law enforcement to promote strict law enforcement, and the work of building procuratorates according to laws, administering procuratorates strictly, and further strengthening self-construction of procuratorates.

Zhang Siqing said: Some achievements were scored in procuratorial work in the past year, but some problems and deficiencies remained. Major indicators were: In investigating and handling major and appalling cases, work was conducted in an unbalanced manner; some localities failed to deal strong blows to serious criminal activities; supervision of law enforcement remained a weak link; the material guarantee for technical equipment, facilities, and operation funds still faced many difficulties and was incompatible with the demand of the campaign to deal severe blows to criminal offenses; some cadres and policemen were not strict in enforcing laws; and the phenomenon of law executors violating laws, occurred frequently. We will adopt effective measures for these problems and resolve them earnestly.

Zhang Siqing said: In line with the CPC Central Committee's disposition for the work of the whole party and the whole country, we have defined the tasks of 1995's major procuratorial work as follows: Give prominence to the investigation and handling of embezzlement, bribery, and other major and appalling cases, deal blows to serious criminal activities as severely and promptly as possible according to laws, further strengthen the supervision over law enforcement, build up the ranks of procuratorial personnel, positively push forward the reform of procuratorial system and the building of the legal system, and fully exploit the function of procuratorial organs to safeguard the unified and correct implementation of laws, to safeguard the authority of the central authorities, to safeguard social stability, to promote the building of administrative honesty and democratic legal system, and to safeguard the establishment

and development of the socialist market economic system, with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building a socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line as the guidance, by closely centering on the general tasks of "seizing the opportunity, deepening reform, opening wider to the outside, promoting development, and maintaining stability, by persisting in the guiding ideology of facilitating reform, opening up, and economic construction, and by adhering to the principles of "strictly enforcing laws and paying attention to handling cases."

Executive chairmen of today's meeting also included Ni Zhifu, Li Ximing, Cheng Siyuan, Li Peiyao, Cao Zhi, Liu Fangren, Li Zemin, Yang Taifang, He Zhukang, Lin Ruo, Jia Zhijie, Liu Suinian, Yan Haiwang, and Huo Yingdong, who were seated in the front row on the rostrum.

Members attending the Third Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference also attended this meeting as observers.

The delegation of the Malaysian House of Representatives, headed by Speaker Danslye Zyhere Yismayer [name as transliterated], that was visiting China upon the invitation of the National People's Congress, also attended the meeting as visitors.

Shandong Secretary on Implementing Guidelines

SK1703072095 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Regarding how to successfully implement the guidelines of the current session of the National People's Congress [NPC] and fulfill the various tasks put forward in the government work report, Zhao Zhihao, secretary of the provincial party committee, said at the NPC session as a deputy to the NPC: Subordinating ourselves to and serving the general task are guarantees for success in all undertakings.

Zhao Zhihao said: To achieve this, we should resolve six issues well. First, we should embrace the idea of taking the entire country into consideration. Second, we should ensure that all government orders are implemented smoothly and should carry out the line, principles, and policies of the party Central Committee to the letter. Third, we should correctly handle the relationship between local interests and the interests of the whole. Fourth, we should strictly enforce discipline and subordinate the part to the whole. Fifth, we should take the road to common prosperity. Sixth, we should do our work in a creative manner.

Zhang Siqing on Supervision Over Law Enforcement

OW1703115195 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0140 GMT 13 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 13 Mar (XINHUA)—Today, Zhang Siqing, procurator general of the Supreme

People's Procuratorate delivered a report on the procuratorate's work last year to the Third Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC]. He said: Procuratorial organs at all levels have performed their role of legal supervision and made great efforts to strengthen supervision over law enforcement by adhering to the principles of severely and strictly punishing serious economic crimes and severely and promptly cracking down on serious criminal offenses according to laws; they combined the correction of law violations with investigation into and punishment of judicial personnel involved in crimes.

He said: The focus of supervision over criminal trials rests on making protests against wrong verdicts, (such as imposing minor punishments for major crimes or declaring someone innocent when he is guilty). We have lodged 1,693 protests against wrong judgments and verdicts from preliminary trials and 533 protests against wrong judgments and verdicts from criminal cases. A total of 2,228 suggestions on correcting trial verdicts have been issued. In our work of legal inspection and supervision, while focusing on the investigation and handling of fraudulent practices for personal gain, we have also investigated and handled cases of infringements of civil rights and dereliction of duty—such as extorting a confession by torture, illegal detention, neglect of duty, and responsibility for major accidents. Throughout the year, we have investigated 409 cases of extorting confessions by torture; 4,441 cases of illegal detention (with 316 judicial officers involved); 1,772 cases of illegal search, illegal intrusion upon one's residence, and illegal control; and 104 cases of impeding posts and telecommunications and infringing upon citizens' rights of correspondence. Also investigated and handled in the year were 3,604 cases of dereliction of duty and 4,665 cases of responsibility for serious accidents.

Zhang Siqing said: In supervising the activities of civil trials and administrative procedures, people's procuratorates have focused on protests against obviously unfair civil and administrative rulings and verdicts, and in the meantime, investigated and handled some cases of judicial officers bending the law for personal gain, or extorting and taking bribes. They have filed protests against 587 cases of obviously unfair civil and administrative rulings and verdicts, submitted 1,477 suggestions of correcting verdicts to people's courts, and investigated and handled 65 cases of 76 judicial officers bending the law for personal gain and extorting and taking bribes in trials of civil and administrative cases.

Zhang Siqing on Anticorruption Work

OW1703110395 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0231 GMT 13 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 13 Mar (XINHUA)—In delivering the 1994 work report of the Supreme People's Procuratorate to the Third Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] today, Zhang Siqing,

procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, said: In 1994, people's procuratorates at all levels concentrated their efforts on the investigation and handling of graft, bribery, and other major and serious crimes. They thoroughly conducted the anticorruption struggle with remarkable achievements.

He said: Procuratorial organs across the country placed a total of 60,312 cases of various economic crimes on file for investigation last year, up 6.8 percent from the previous year. They included: 21,674 graft cases, 14,797 bribery cases, and 13,617 cases of embezzlement of huge sums of property from unknown sources. Criminals involved in the cases filed for investigation included: 3,098 workers from leading party and government organs, 1,468 people from administrative and law-enforcement organs, 2,539 people from judicial organs, and 3,791 people from departments in charge of economic affairs. A total of 32,150 public prosecutions, involving 39,802 people, were lodged with people's courts, up 56.2 percent and 53.9 percent from the previous year, respectively. The state and governing bodies recovered 3.4 billion yuan of their economic losses by handling such cases, up 38.2 percent from the previous year. The number of cases being filed, (including major and serious cases), the ratio of serious cases to major cases, cases being brought to court after investigation, and recovered losses all exceeded the numbers in the previous year.

Zhang Siqing said: In recent years, major economic crimes such as graft and bribery have shown an upward trend; some cases involved surprisingly large sums of money. Of the cases investigated and handled by procuratorial organs in 1994, 17,607 involved 10,000-100,000 yuan in graft and bribery each, 1,265 cases involved 100,000-500,000 yuan each, 106 cases involved 500,000-1 million yuan each, and 77 cases involved over 1 million yuan each. There were also 255 cases involving 500,000-1 million yuan in embezzlements each and 290 cases involving over 1 million yuan each. The number of cases each involving 500,000-1 million yuan in counterfeit trademarks, tax evasion, resistance, and fraud was 108; and there were 122 cases involving over 1 million yuan each. In investigating the cases filed, 1,827 county- and department-level cadres and 88 department- and bureau-level cadres were found guilty of graft and bribetaking, whereas 4,007 judicial and law-enforcement officers were found guilty of fraudulent practices for personal gain, up 50.8 percent from the previous year. Of these lawbreakers, 110 were leading cadres, a record in recent years, making it one of the prominent features of last year's anticorruption struggle.

Zhang Siqing said: Procuratorial organs have earnestly implemented the NPC Standing Committee's laws and regulations on punishing crimes by legal persons and actively investigated and handled legal persons involved in criminal cases—such as smuggling, tax evasion, tax fraud, counterfeiting trademarks, and making and selling fake and shoddy goods. A total of 1,081 criminal cases

involving legal persons have been filed, including 809 tax evasion cases, 15 tax fraud cases, 19 bribe-giving cases, 32 bribe-taking cases, seven smuggling cases, and 114 cases of counterfeiting trademarks and making and selling fake and shoddy goods.

Zhang Siqing said: Procuratorial organs at all levels have insisted on combining their special work with the mass line and have taken various effective measures to promote the sound development of reports filed by the people. Throughout the year, they received over 180,000 clues to economic crimes—such as graft and bribery—from the people; by the end of the year, 93,000 of them had been initially investigated, of which 49,000 were filed for further investigation, accounting for 81 percent of the total number of filed economic crime cases. These figures fully demonstrate what an important role the masses played in the anticorruption struggle.

In his report, Zhang Siqing analyzed new features in today's crimes of graft and bribery, which have the "trading of power and money" as their basic trait:

- 1) criminals are more greedy and adventurous;
- 2) exploiting the loopholes in reform and opening up, some criminals come up with new criminal methods and patterns all the time;
- 3) there are more cases involving "hot" (re dian 3583 7820) economic departments, departments in charge of macroeconomic regulation and control, and judicial and law-enforcement departments;
- 4) paving their way with money, some criminals find their backers among state personnel and establish connections with them;
- 5) more technology and specialized methods are used in criminal activities, with an increase in crimes using computers and in organized crimes;
- 6) more serious crimes are always found in the major cases;
- 7) the number of transregional and transdepartmental crimes is rising;
- 8) destinations of embezzled money and goods have diversified, as some criminals transfer embezzled money out the country or use it to speculate in the stock market and real estate market.

Zhang Siqing said that the anticorruption struggle was a long-term and complicated job; the work of investigating and handling major and serious cases is still very arduous.

Deputies Accuse Party of Ignoring Congress

HK1703054995 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 17 Mar 95 pp 1, 7

[By Daniel Kwan in Beijing]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Guangdong deputies to the National People's Congress (NPC) yesterday launched a scathing attack on the party, saying some leaders prevented legislators from functioning as rulers of the country. The outburst came yesterday when NPC Vice-Chairman Tian Jiyun visited the Guangdong delegation at the Great Hall of the People.

Wu Bo, the chairman of the people's congress in Shantou City, strongly criticised party leaders for not creating the "political conditions" for the congress to function as the "highest authoritative organ" in China, as stated in the constitution. Mr Wu said the NPC should be part of the decision-making mechanism of the party. "For example, there are some party leaders who said they supported the people's congress but in actual fact wanted it to be no more than decoration. At present, there are a lot of these people," said Mr Wu, looking right at Mr Tian. More seriously, Mr Wu said, some party leaders treated the people's congress as a "convalescent home" for retired cadres. "Of course, some of these cadres are very experienced, but there are also some who are old and senile, whose ossified minds can no longer comprehend any problem."

Mr Tian, who is known for his reformist views, appeared stunned by some of the deputies' comments. Speaking at the end of his two-hour visit, Mr Tian admitted the NPC lacked "guts" to function as a real watchdog over the Government. "There are many inadequacies in the work of the NPC Standing Committee, mainly that we lack the guts (for reform), fearing that we will step over the line," he said. Mr Tian admitted that because of "a lack of confidence" he decided not to mention the drafting of a government supervision law in his work report, delivered to the Congress last Saturday.

Qiao Shi, chairman of the NPC, had said earlier the Congress needed a supervision law in order to perform its duty as a watchdog. Mr Tian also said China should practise more competitive elections to choose its leaders. Mr Tian's remarks came on the eve of the election of two new vice-premiers by the Congress. The two candidates—Wu Bangguo and Jiang Chunyun—are said to be proteges of party boss Jiang Zemin.

It was understood the top echelon of the party was anxious to keep dissenting votes to a minimum through last-minute lobbying to maintain a facade of unity. Their candidacy was indirectly challenged by Guangdong deputy Xu Yan who said a suggestion to nominate other candidates had been rejected. "We asked, can we write a different name?" she told the vice-chairman. "We were told that we only have the right to vote, we can't write a different name."

Ms Xu also questioned the whole voting process and asked if deputies would be "investigated" if they did not vote for the candidates approved by the party. "No, no. If this happens, the Chairman and the Secretary General (of the NPC) have to be fired. There is no such question

(of investigation) Comrades from Guangdong and comrades from Shandong do not need to worry about that," Mr Tian said.

Guangdong Urged To Replace Xinhua as Complaints Agent

HK1703055295 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 17 Mar 95 p 2

[By Linda Choy]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Guangdong has been asked to replace the local office of Xinhua (the New China News Agency) as the agent which handles Hong Kong people's complaints against the Chinese authorities.

Local deputy to the National People's Congress (NPC) Ng Hong-mun told a meeting of Guangdong deputies that the complaints passed on to Xinhua by him and fellow NPC colleagues were often unanswered. "Xinhua is not a specialised department in handling complaints. It has neither the ability nor responsibility to follow up the complaints," he said. "What it can do is pass on our correspondence. We can do that ourselves by sticking a stamp on our letters and posting them to Beijing," he added.

According to Mr Ng, some NPC deputies receive dozens of complaints from Hong Kong people every year, ranging from the detention of relatives by mainland authorities to disputes over property ownership.

Up to 90 percent of the complaints channelled to Xinhua were unanswered, he said. Mr Ng believed the Guangdong NPC Standing Committee office would have better resources and links with other mainland provinces to handle the complaints effectively.

The proposed working group on complaints from Hong Kong and Macao, set up under the Guangdong NPC Standing Committee office, could directly coordinate with the NPC offices in other provinces, as well as Hong Kong's NPC deputies. Xinhua assistant director Lee Wui-ting rejected suggestions that Xinhua had failed to solve the problems of some Hong Kong people. Mr Lee said it would be impossible for Xinhua to send people to other provinces to follow up the complaints. It could only pass the complaints to the Guangdong NPC Standing Committee for further processing. Mr Lee said: "Xinhua has its own department to handle correspondence and receive visitors."

Hubei Leaders Stress Agricultural Development

OW1603142895 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0245 GMT 13 Mar 95

[Report on an interview with Secretary Jia Zhijie of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and Governor Jiang Zhuping by reporter Fang Zhengjun (2455 2398 6511)]

and HUBEI RIBAO reporter Cai Huadong (5591 5478 2639): "Make Great Efforts To Develop Agriculture on a Large Scale"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 13 Mar (XINHUA)—Deputy Jia Zhejie just took up the post of secretary of the Hubei Provincial Party Committee, and he used to serve as governor of the province. Jiang Zhuping, who used to work in the Civil Aviation Administration of China and was recently elected governor of Hubei Province, was attending the Third Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] as an observer. During the NPC session and the session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference's [CPPCC] National Committee, reporters asked them to give interviews almost every day, but they graciously declined all other such requests by saying: We have just taken up our posts, and we have nothing to say but to immerse ourselves in hard work.

During a discussion held by the Hubei NPC delegation, both Jia Zhijie and Jiang Zhuping said: We must attach great importance to agriculture and make great efforts to develop it on a large scale. We must be firmly determined to effectively solve Hubei's problems in agriculture and rural areas.

NPC Deputy Jia Zhijie told us: Hubei Province's gross domestic product went up by 15.2 percent last year, an increase which was greater than the country's average for the first since 1986; and 1994 was the year in which we achieved the quickest growth rate since the start of reform and opening to the outside world. In the meantime, our growth rate and economic efficiency were also higher than the country's average. Peasants' average net income in 1994 was 387 yuan more than that in the previous year, setting a record in this regard. He said: The government work report stressed that agricultural development is the foundation for a healthy development of the national economy. This conforms to the condition of our country and reflects the fundamental interests and demands of the people.

NPC Deputy Jia Zhijie stressed: Hubei is a major agricultural province. Whether or not its agriculture is effectively developed has a decisive effect on the country as a whole. It is necessary to develop agriculture to strengthen its position as the foundation of the national economy, to continue the economic development of Hubei, and to take the interests of the whole into account. As far as Hubei's realities are concerned, agricultural development can help promote the development of other undertakings; when agriculture is effectively developed, other undertakings will also be effectively developed. When agriculture as the foundation of the national economy is consolidated, prices will be stabilized. The radical measures to curb inflation are to push agriculture forward and to effectively undertake the "rice bag" and "vegetable basket" projects. We should take the opportunity created by the NPC session and the

session of the CPPCC National Committee to make practical efforts in every possible way to achieve a bumper harvest this year.

Shortly before the opening of the Third Session of the Eighth NPC, Jiang Zhuping was elected governor of Hubei Province. He then made the best use of his time to inspect the dikes along Chang Jiang and Jing Jiang and visited departments in charge of flood control in order to acquaint himself with the situation there. Jiang Zhuping said: "The part of the government work report dealing with promoting an all-round development of the rural economy summed up the central authorities' requirements for and expectations of agriculture this year. According to Hubei's actual conditions, we should further strengthen and consolidate the agricultural foundation and give first priority to agriculture in economic work. In particular, we should really give first priority to agriculture in planning and investment; we should also give first priority to agriculture in economic inspection and the appraisal of work performance. We should set off a new upsurge in making great efforts to develop agriculture on a large scale throughout the province, with a view to increasing income, becoming better off, and living a relatively comfortable life."

Hebei Governor Interviewed on Work Style

OW1603150195 Beijing Central People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2230 GMT 12 Mar 95

[Recorded interview with Hebei Governor Ye Liansong by Central People's Radio reporter (Wang Zhiyong) and Hebei People's Radio reporters (Ming Hui) and (Lan Huaiyuan): "Implementation Leads to Success, and Inaction to Failure"; from the "News and Press Review" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Reporter] Governor Ye, Premier Li Peng has demanded in his government work report that cadres at all levels must work in a down-to-earth manner. How do you view this issue?

[Ye Liansong] It is very appropriate that Premier Li Peng has mentioned this issue in his government work report. Now that the central authorities have set the guiding principles and policies, the key lies in implementation. A look into the actual situation in Hebei Province reveals that the province has achieved remarkable successes in reform and development since entering the Eighth Five-Year Plan period. Its economic growth rate, in particular, has been well above the average national level by a large margin for three years running, and its total output value of goods and services has quadrupled six years ahead of schedule. The accomplishment of such successes is the result of the concerted efforts, hard work, and implementation by the whole province. Therefore, we have clearly realized one truth through practice: Implementation leads to success, and inaction to failure.

[Reporter] Presently, the problems of inaction or unsatisfactory implementation exist in our work. What do you think are the causes of these problems?

[Ye] I think there are many causes: First, some cadres lack a high sense of responsibility and devotion to the party and people. Overall arrangements have been clearly made for some work, and the requirements for such work are rather concrete, with the responsibility clearly defined. Some departments and localities, however, have failed to actively carry it out. Some comrades are afraid of hardships and give up working halfway, whereas others are badly shortsighted and are eager for quick success and instant benefit. Still, a handful of them employ trickery—lying, loafing about, deceiving their superiors and deluding their subordinates, and seeking honor through fraud, which arouses disgust and resentment from the masses. Second, some cadres do not work in a down-to-earth manner; some have more words than deeds, thinking that they have done their job once the meetings are held and documents distributed. Third, the relations between overall and partial interests are not correctly handled, hence the obstruction in implementing our work. In carrying out the instructions of the higher authorities, some localities consider their own interests first—they carry out the instructions if they are in their interests, but if they are not in their interests, they half-way implement them or do not implement them at all. Another important reason is that there is no mechanism to govern cadres and encourage them to work on their own accord.

[Reporter] Hebei Province has set 1995 as the year of implementation. What are your main specific measures?

[Ye] The Hebei Provincial CPC Committee and Government have proposed to achieve two major strategic objectives by the end of this century: First, to strive to sextuple Hebei's total output value of goods and services; second, to begin to establish a socialist market economic structure. Whether we can achieve these two major strategic objectives depends on whether various tasks are truly implemented in light of the central authorities' guiding principles and policies and with Hebei's actual situation taken into consideration. Therefore, the provincial party committee and government recently listed 35 major tasks to be completed this year in accordance with the central authorities' overall arrangements. These tasks are all related to the objectives of reform, development, and stability. But the most important thing is that we will introduce a strict assessment system, so that everything is taken care of and supervised, and everybody shares the responsibility of work. This is what General Secretary Jiang Zemin has demanded: Implementation, implementation, and more implementation!

Deputies Call For Enhanced Attention to Security

OW1603145195 Beijing XINHUA in English 1424
GMT 16 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA)—To improve public security should not only be a task for law-enforcement organs but also calls for enhanced party leadership and top attention from governments at all levels.

This has been the common understanding among the National People's Congress (NPC) deputies reached while deliberating the work reports of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Wu Yongshi, a deputy from Tianjin, said today that the top administrator of an area should take responsibility for public security.

"Success or failure in this should be one of the major factors for assessing the performance of an official," he stressed.

Shandong deputy Li Wenquan proposed that education on law should be strengthened to raise the sense of legal responsibility among all people.

Many deputies criticized some localities for local protectionism in law-enforcement.

The problem has harmed the establishment of a market economic structure in the country, said Zhang Huzhu, a deputy from Shandong.

"It provides shelters for corruption and economic crimes as well," Zhang said.

Pan Yiqing, another deputy from Tianjin, said the Supreme People's Court should introduce specific measures in solving the problem.

Some deputies asked the Supreme People's Court to effectively exercise its duty and better supervise the work of local courts.

Zhang Lansheng and Xu Zhiyi from Shanghai said the crackdown on cases involving dereliction of duty should be intensified. They believed that dereliction of official duty sometimes brings a bigger damage to the state and society than corruption or other economic crimes.

Deputies said attention should also be paid to rising crimes in the field of high technology.

Qinghai Leaders Brief Media on Economic Development

OW1703003495 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1328 GMT 13 Mar 95

[By reporters Zhar.g Jianjun (1728 1696 6511) and Zhang Wuchun (1728 2976 2504)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 13 Mar (XINHUA)—The press center for the Third Session of the Eighth National People's Congress and Third Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference held a news conference for Chinese and foreign reporters at the International Hotel this afternoon. Yin Kesheng, Qinghai provincial party committee secretary; Governor Tian Chengping; and Executive Vice Governor Wang Hanmin were invited to brief Chinese and foreign reporters on Qinghai's economic development and to answer their questions.

In response to a reporter's question on the current state and future prospect of resource development in Qinghai Province, Yin Kesheng said: Resource-rich Qinghai has discovered 120 types of minerals, with the reserves of 47 minerals ranking among the country's top 10. Qinghai is currently speeding up the exploitation and utilization of hydroelectric resources, salt lakes, petroleum, natural gas, nonferrous metals, nonmetallic minerals, and building materials in the upper reaches of the Huang He.

Yin Kesheng said: During the "Ninth Five-Year Plan," Qinghai will further intensify resource development, and gradually establish a number of key industrial complexes with energy and major industrial raw and semifinished materials as the backbone through resource development and industrial restructuring. It will build itself into an important industrial base in our country based on energy and raw and semifinished materials, and raise its strategic status in national economic development.

A reporter asked how Qinghai, as a province in western China with relative economic backwardness, would narrow the gap in economic development with coastal developed areas.

Wang Hanmin said: For Qinghai Province, the key to narrowing the current gap is to take its realities into account, fully harness its strengths, and identify areas where it can expedite development. First, it should restructure its economy, rationally deploy productive forces, and improve the allocation of resources in accordance with the requirements of the market economy. It should also intensify resource development in accordance with the general state economic construction plan and industrial policy, and promote economic rejuvenation through the exploitation and utilization of its abundant resources. Second, it should promote resource and economic development by opening up and forging contacts in all directions, at all levels, and in a wide range of areas. Third, it should strengthen infrastructure and improve the investment environment, focusing on the construction of transportation and communications facilities.

Wang Hanmin said: To expedite Qinghai's economic development, we also require the assistance of the state, developed regions, the United Nations, international organizations, and friends from all circles.

In response to a reporter's question on how Qinghai should improve its investment environment, Tian Chengping said: In recent years, Qinghai's transportation, communications, and other infrastructure have improved noticeably. Qinghai has formulated and improved a number of preferential policies on foreign investment and on the development of lateral economic ties and cooperation. It has established the Minhe Ethnic Economic Reform Demonstration Zone, the Golmud Kunlun Economic Development Zone, and the Xining Qiaotou Development Zone. All preparations for building Xining city, the provincial capital, into an inland open city have begun. The provincial government

recently enriched its pool of foreign investment projects, selecting a number of optimum development projects that will exploit local resources, require little investment, yield quick returns, and promote the development of other industries. Partners were sought for joint development. Tian Chengping said: Except for industries that must be approved by the state and that are banned by state laws, we do not impose restrictions on investment fields and projects. We will make things convenient and provide support, whether the projects are wholly foreign-owned enterprises, Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign contractual joint ventures, compensatory trade, or other operational modes. Also, we will simplify the procedures for reviewing and approving investment projects in accordance with international practice, and protect investors' rights and interests regarding cooperation. We will give priority to construction projects funded by foreign investors in Qinghai when we deploy construction manpower, supply relevant materials, and make energy and transportation arrangements. Tian Chengping said: Qinghai Province will devote maximum efforts to creating a more relaxed external environment for investors.

Yin Kesheng, Tian Chengping, and Wang Hanmin also answered reporters' questions on Qinghai's brain drain and education for ethnic groups.

Deputies Discuss Economic Growth

OW1703014395 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1321 GMT 8 Mar 95

["Feature" by XINHUA reporter Chi Maohua (3069 5399 5363) and RENMIN RIBAO reporter Li Weiping (2621 4850 1627): "Unusual Talks"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 8 Mar (XINHUA)—On 7 March, leaders from Shanxi, Shaanxi, and Sichuan Provinces held "talks" at a restaurant in the Labor [Laodong] Building. Their topics were on ways to reduce economic disparities between east and west China as soon as possible.

At 2000, three deputies each from the respective Shanxi, Shaanxi, and Sichuan delegations attending the Third Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] were ready to begin their tripartite discussion. Many reporters who heard about the news gathered around them.

Liu Ronghui, Shaanxi Provincial Party Committee deputy secretary, spoke first, saying: "Let me begin first!"

"With abundant resources, Shanxi is situated in a corner of north China. Sichuan is a major province in southwest China with many assets. Meanwhile, Shaanxi is another major province in northwest China, sandwiched between Shanxi and Sichuan Provinces. Shaanxi, Shanxi, and Sichuan Provinces are all situated in mid-western China. As the saying goes, neighbors are dearer than distant relatives. Let us study together issues on economic

development in mid-western China." Taking into account Shaanxi Province's conditions, Liu Ronghui said: To expeditiously develop our regional economies, we must properly upgrade the agricultural sector as our economic foundation. We should explore and seek our own ways; we need not blindly transplant and imitate methods used by the coastal areas.

Shanxi Provincial Governor Sun Wensheng provided the attendees with a set of figures on Shanxi's economic growth. He said: "The coastal areas have begun to run but we are only laying our foundations. The disparities will widen with time. We should really strive to catch up!"

The meeting became lively. Chairmen of People's Congress Standing Committees, party committee secretaries, and governors of the three provinces successively expressed their views on ways to "reduce disparities."

Sichuan Vice Governor Ma Lin and Yang Xizong, Sichuan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee chairman, maintained: To accelerate economic development in mid-western China, we must promote our advantages and discard our shortcomings. West China has a big market and a certain level of processing capacity. We should proceed from our actual conditions, rely on self-development, and depend on effective support from the central authorities, especially on facilitating major infrastructural construction projects. With our efforts and the central authorities' support, we can accelerate economic development.

Shaanxi Governor Cheng Andong held: We should make full use of the central authorities' current policies, seize opportunities, and catch up with the coastal areas. We should earnestly perform concrete tasks and refrain from blaming objective conditions or other people.

Hu Fuguo, Shanxi Provincial Party Committee secretary, and Zhang Boxing, Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee chairman, also made sincere remarks, proposing good and feasible plans and schemes.

The "talks" became more and more lively and the attendees explored their topics more comprehensively. Leaders of the three provinces enlightened and encouraged one another. They indicated that they will continually support and learn from one another, and make joint efforts to reduce disparities between east and west China. The "talks" ended after 2200.

NPC Deputy Stresses Faster Development of Nuclear Power

OW1703024395 Beijing XINHUA in English 0159 GMT 17 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA)—China should accelerate its development of nuclear power in order to alleviate electricity supply

shortage in economically developed coastal areas, said Yao Qiming, general manager of the Qinshan Nuclear Power Company.

Yao urged the government to draw up, as soon as possible, medium and long term plans for the development of thermal, hydro and nuclear power in proper proportions.

In the Ninth Five-Year Plan period (1996-2000), the government should arrange for funds needed in order to standardize nuclear power construction and improve the country's energy structure, he said.

Yao, a deputy attending the ongoing annual session of the National People's Congress, said the government has decided to "energetically develop nuclear power," demonstrating a major change in China's strategy for nuclear power development.

Previously China's policy was to "energetically develop hydropower, stress thermal power development and appropriately develop nuclear power."

Currently China's electricity structure is focused on thermal power and transport of coal takes up 40 percent of the transport capacity of the railways. The electricity output of the two operational Qinshan and Daya Bay nuclear power stations makes up only one percent of the country's total.

Yao said funds for the development of nuclear power must be secured in the total investment of the national economy so that the strategy of "energetically developing nuclear power" can be carried out.

The second-phase project of the Daya Bay station and the second and third phase project of the Qinshan station will be started. In addition, Fujian, Jiangxi, Jiangsu, Shandong and Liaoning provinces have all expressed new understanding on nuclear power and began to make preliminary preparation for the construction of nuclear power stations.

It is estimated that the proportion of nuclear power in the country's electricity structure will rise by more than one percentage point in the next century.

Qinshan is China's first nuclear power station.

Yao said China's designing, techniques, management and technical standards for nuclear power stations are all up to the international standards.

China will continue to develop nuclear power by relying on itself while importing what is needed so as to speed up the development of nuclear power, Yao added.

Deputies Stress Importance of Spiritual Civilization

OW1703041595 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1445 GMT 10 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 10 Mar (XINHUA)—Over the past few days, deputies attending the Third

Session of the Eighth National People's Congress continued to deliberate the government work report in groups. They generally endorsed the report's inclusion of spiritual civilization in the overall social and economic development plan. They maintained: During the course of establishing a socialist market economic system, we must always uphold the principle of carrying out two tasks simultaneously and paying equal attention to both. We should never pursue temporary economic development at the expense of spiritual civilization.

Shanxi Deputy Lu Gongxun said: The problem of "being firm in one task and slack in the other" still exists. To a certain extent, it has retarded reform, opening up, and the economy's healthy and orderly development [jing ji de jian kang you xu fa zhan 4842 3444 4104 0256 1660 2589 1645 4099 1455]. Therefore, we must strengthen spiritual civilization to promote the coordinated development of both spiritual and material civilizations.

Fujian Deputy He Shaochuan and Hebei Deputies Bai Dongzhi and Shen Licheng said: We should constantly improve the people's overall quality and raise socialist spiritual civilization to a new level. Currently, we should intensify ideological education and concentrate on upgrading people ideologically and morally.

Hubei Deputy Shen Kechang said: Poverty does not represent socialism; nor do extravagance and waste. Shandong Deputy Feng Yisheng asserted the need to intensify education regarding hard work and outlooks on life; to extensively promote, in all segments of society, the practice of building the country and handling all affairs through thrift and hard work; and to oppose money worshiping and hedonism.

Beijing Deputy Ling Aiyi said: Spiritual civilization is our guarantee. In the same manner that we publicized Lei Feng, we should vigorously publicize the deeds of outstanding individuals so that their advanced ideas will be deeply entrenched in the people's hearts. The current report commends eight advanced individuals, and the results have been very good.

During the deliberations, many deputies made suggestions for strengthening the administration of cultural affairs. Tianjin Deputy Liu Hangying and Heilongjiang Deputies Liang Fengying and Shao Hongda opined: Currently, high-brow cultural and art works are being given the cold shoulder, while some low-brow works are spreading unchecked and exerting an imperceptible corrosive influence on the people's souls. We should institute comprehensive remedial measures in this respect.

Many deputies said: Over the long term, we should continue to promote diligent and clean administration—which is an important aspect of spiritual civilization—in a thoroughgoing manner. We should promote realistic and pragmatic practices among leading cadres at all levels, and guard against bureaucratism and formalism. Sichuan Deputy Zhong Shuliang said: While regulation by the legal system is very important for preventing

corruption, the strengthening of spiritual civilization and moral education is indispensable. We should tackle the problem at its source if we want to remedy it. We should attach great importance to using our national culture, which is several thousand years old, to educate people, especially the younger generation.

Deputies Discuss Downward Trend in Inflation

OW1703102195 Beijing XINHUA in English 0912 GMT 17 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA)—China's inflation showed a continuous downward trend last month and some economists attending the ongoing session of the National People's Congress (NPC) said that China is expected to achieve its target of lowering inflation by a large margin from last year.

The retail price index in February rose by 19.7 percent compared with the same month of last year, and the figure was within 20 percent for the first time since last June, according to figures released by the State Statistics Bureau (SSB) today.

The consumer price index also dropped by 1.7 percentage points from January although it rose 22.4 percent from February 1994.

China's inflation rate reached its peak last October but since then it began to fall for four months running. A spokesman from the SSB said, "The inflation rate is poised to decline, in view of current market price changes."

Li Jingwen, an NPC deputy and a research fellow with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said that the past several months have shown that the inflation rate has begun to go down and the trend will continue.

Another research fellow, president of the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, Zhang Zhongli, said, "inflation will be much lower compared with last year."

Both economists pointed out that implementation of China's macro-control policy is bearing results. The relatively tight monetary and financial policies have curbed runaway overall social demand and the expansion of fixed assets investment and consumption fund is slowing down.

China's inflation rate hit 21.7 percent last year, out of which 13 percentage points were recorded due to a shortage of farm products.

Zhang said that the government has paid close attention to agriculture and increased investment. "Unless major calamities occur, this year's supply of farm products will increase and the situation for agriculture will be better than last year."

Li is optimistic about achieving the targeted 15 percent inflation rate as put forward in Premier Li Peng's government work report. But he stressed that inflation

control is still an arduous task and continuous efforts must be made by governments at all levels.

Shanxi NPC Deputies Visit CPC Elder Bo Yibo

OW1703093195 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1520 GMT 16 Mar 95

[By reporters Chi Maohua (3069 5399 5363) and Li Pei (2621 3805)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 16 Mar (XINHUA)—Twenty-one deputies to the Third Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] from Shanxi Province visited Comrade Bo Yibo, a man of noble character and high prestige, on the afternoon of 15 March.

Comrade Bo Yibo walked to the garden with vigorous strides to meet comrades from his home province. He warmly shook hands with them one by one, had a group picture taken with them, and held talks with the NPC deputies.

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanxi Provincial People's Congress Lu Gongxun briefed Bo Yibo about the current NPC session. Bo Yibo happily said the session has been going on very well. He listened to radio broadcasts and read newspapers daily, and thought the deputies' opinions and suggestions were very good. Comrade Bo Yibo said: "I want to thank you for coming from my home province to visit me. I always think of you too."

Secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee Hu Fuguo, who is also a deputy to the NPC session, made a report to Bo Yibo on work in Shanxi Province. Comrade Bo Yibo held talks with NPC deputies with great interest. He told them: You must give full play to Shanxi's advantages and superior position, further promote construction, and make still greater contributions to the state. You must remember to carry forward the old tradition of being thrifty, working hard to build the country, being diligent and frugal in all your work, and developing the "good style of hard work and thriftiness of the Shanxi people."

On behalf of all deputies, Hu Fuguo wished Comrade Bo Yibo a good health. Comrade Bo Yibo said: "Thank you all! I am waiting to hear more good news from you."

'Feature' Describes Jiang Meeting Uygur Deputy

OW1703063995 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1321 GMT 14 Mar 95

["Feature" by reporter Liu Guangniu (0491 0342 3662) and correspondent Lou Wanghao (2869 2598 4110): "The General Secretary Is Concerned About the People in Xinjiang"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Beijing, 14 Mar (XINHUA)—[Passage omitted] Ruxianguli Abudula is a female deputy to the National People's Congress [NPC] and magician with the Xinjiang Acrobatic Troupe.

March 12 is an unforgettable day for her. On that evening, the NPC deputies and the members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] of ethnic minority groups were invited to attend a tea party hosted by the Central United Front Work Department and some other organizations at the Great Hall of the People. Ruxianguli was seated at the same table with Jiang Zemin, Qiao Shi, Li Ruihuan, and several other party and state leaders. [passage omitted]

The general secretary cordially asked her: "Are you of Uygur Nationality?"

"Yes."

"What is your name?"

"My name is Ruxianguli. General Secretary, the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang give you their cordial regards."

"Thanks."

The general secretary's amiableness completely eliminated Ruxianguli's uneasiness. [passage omitted]

A Mongolian song led to the general secretary's question on ethnic art. He said to Ruxianguli that the more a music or dance shows the salient feature of a particular ethnic group, the more it has its own uniqueness and artistic characteristics and the longer it will thrive in the long river of art. Ruxianguli told the general secretary about her views on ethnic art. The general secretary listened to her attentively and kept nodding to show his agreement. Then, the general secretary asked her about the livelihood of the peasants and herdsmen of minority nationalities in Xinjiang and whether or not they have recreational programs to watch. He also asked her about the border trade between Xinjiang and Central Asian countries. She answered those questions and told the general secretary about the people's cultural life in Xinjiang.

The general secretary listened to Ruxianguli's accounts with great attention. He said to her: Xinjiang is a nice place with rich natural resources, vast land, and diligent people. With the furthering of reform and opening up, Xinjiang has great prospects for development. [passage omitted]

Central Government To Ensure Economic Growth in Tibet

HK1703065595 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 16 Mar 95 p 1

[By Ma Lie and Ma Chenguang: "Nation to Speed Growth in Tibet"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Central authorities have formulated special policies to ensure that the Tibet Autonomous Region achieves 10 per cent economic growth this year, the region's legislator announced yesterday.

The plan to achieve 10 per cent growth in the region's gross domestic product (GDP)—1 percentage point more than the national target—is aimed at raising the level of prosperity.

The Communist Party of China and the State Council are determined to see the region double its 1993 GDP by the year 2000, said Raidi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Tibetan People's Congress at a news conference in Beijing.

Their policy of mobilizing the whole country to help Tibet has led to 62 construction projects, budgeted at 2.38 billion yuan (\$280 million), aimed at providing the region with a solid foundation for further development in the next century.

Since Tibet was liberated in 1951, the central authorities have invested 36 billion yuan (\$4.2 billion) in the region, in addition to materials and equipment for construction.

At the news conference, Raidi reiterated China's call on the Dalai Lama to abandon his idea of "independence of Tibet" and return home to do something useful for the motherland.

He reaffirmed China's "consistent and clear" stand on the Dalai Lama: China welcomes him back home provided he casts off his independence idea and splitting activities.

It was the Dalai Lama and his followers who closed the door on "contacts and negotiation" with the central government, said Raidi.

People of all nationalities in Tibet are living and working in "contentment and happiness," he said.

The Tibetan people want continued stability so that prosperity can increase. Regional agricultural and industrial output reached 2.86 billion yuan (\$340 million) last year.

Per capita income for Tibetan farmers and herders reached 817 yuan (\$96) in 1994, about 67 per cent of China's average rural income. The region has 23.28 million head of livestock and produces 640,000 tons of grain a year.

There are now 3,564 schools with 270,000 students in Tibet.

But because of natural and historical factors, the region still has 18 impoverished counties.

Gyaincain Norbu, Chairman of the Tibet people's government, outlined the region's plan to eradicate poverty.

Leading officials at various levels are to be assigned to take responsibility for implementing the poverty alleviation programme.

And Tibet will extend energy supply and highways to frontier areas to permit the opening of more border posts.

The first post to be added to the current four is planned for Chomo, which borders Bhutan and Sikkim.

Meanwhile, the 62 major projects will help upgrade infrastructure and industry, and raise people's living standards.

They include 13 agriculture and water conservation projects, 22 energy and transport projects, and others involving public facilities and infrastructure.

Construction has begun on 32 of the projects.

The chairman rejected the idea that the projects could have an adverse affect on the regional environment.

He also denied there is an influx of members of China's majority Han nationality into Tibet.

Currently, he said, 96.4 per cent of Tibet's 2.32 million people are Tibetans, while Han people only account for 2.8 per cent.

More than 60 per cent of leading officials at the regional, prefectural and county levels are Tibetans.

The chairman said he sees no harm in some Han people coming to Tibet to offer help.

Raidi added that the Tibetan people enjoy religious freedom.

Besides last year's renovation of the Potala Palace, which cost the State some 55 million yuan (\$6.5 million), the central government also injected funds to renovate and protect other religious sites.

The regional legislative body also passed more than 80 local ordinances to strengthen regional autonomy, Raidi said.

Guangdong Governor Discusses Agricultural Development

OW1703060995 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0205 GMT 10 Mar 95

[By reporter Li Nanling (2621 0589 3781)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 10 Mar (XINHUA)—This year, Guangdong, which last year—a year marked with serious natural disasters—reversed a three-year slide in grain production, will further ensure that agricultural work is put on the top of its economic work, will stir up an "agricultural fever," and will sweepingly develop and inject new vitality into its rural economy. These remarks were made by Guangdong Governor Zhu Senlin, who is currently attending the Third Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC,] during an interview with reporters.

Zhu Senlin said: Because of last year's extraordinarily serious natural disasters, Guangdong suffered heavy losses in agricultural production. Nevertheless, thanks to

the efforts of governments at all levels in truly strengthening leadership over agricultural work and earnestly carrying out disaster-fighting and relief work, the province's total agricultural output value reached 107 billion yuan, up 3.7 percent from the previous year, and its total grain output amounted to 16.586 million tonnes, 295,000 tonnes more than the year before. Last year, Guangdong's per capita peasant net income reached 2,182 yuan; taking price factor into consideration, this was an increase of 3.8 percent in real terms from the year before. Seven hundred thirty thousand peasants from 160,000 households in 29 impoverished counties have freed themselves from poverty.

Zhu Senlin said: Although Guangdong's grain production turned for the better last year, it has not reached its historical high. Some problems still exist in agricultural production. First, Guangdong's grain production is still a weak link; in some localities, lands have been allowed to go to waste, and some farmlands are not being used to grow grain or other crops. Second, the supply of chemical fertilizers and other means of production have fallen short of demand; as a result, prices of these goods have gone up, the costs of agricultural production have increased, and grain peasants' incomes have had little increase.

While discussing Guangdong's plan for 1995, Zhu Senlin said: This year Guangdong will regard the steady development of grain production as the primary task for strengthening agricultural work; and will continue to implement contract responsibility systems at various levels in grain production, purchase, marketing, and storage, to ensure that this year's grain-growing acreage is more than 50 million mu and total grain production reaches 17.5 million tonnes. At the same time, governments at all levels will have to sign a "Guangdong Provincial Contract of Responsibility on Protecting Cultivated Land," which will have to truly carry out the contract responsibility system in reaching the targets of protecting 30 million mu of cultivated land, and manage well basic farmland protection areas. We will also accelerate construction of 50 counties as Guangdong's commodity grain bases so they will become the province's major grain warehouse. We will step up land management; before spring farming, we will conduct a general inspection of unused cultivated lands and use all usable land for farming purposes. We will strictly implement a system of rewarding and punishing those involved in work in this area. At the same time, we will make efforts to develop new cultivated lands and strive to increase the province's cultivated land to 36-40 million mu by 2000.

Zhu Senlin said: Guangdong will vigorously develop a high-yield, highly-efficient, and high-quality [three highs] agriculture. High-quality agricultural products are a market demand; conditions in Guangdong will decide on which kinds of high-yield crops will be grown; peasants need high efficiency. Developing this kind of agriculture will contribute to improving agriculture's comparative benefits, hence contributing to securing and

enhancing the status of agriculture as the economy's foundation. Zhu Senlin revealed that, in addition to increasing investment by the province, this year 3 billion yuan in bank credit will be used for developing a "three highs" agriculture. At the same time, more than 4 billion yuan will be invested this year in building irrigation projects at various levels to improve the province's agricultural production conditions.

This year, stepping up efforts to restructure the rural economy is also an important part of Guangdong's "agricultural fever." Zhu Senlin said: Our major measures in this regard are: First, in localities with relatively well developed primary, secondary, and tertiary industries, we will actively and steadily reform the current farming style, promote land leasing and land shareholding systems, enable skillful farmers to manage more farmlands, and develop appropriate scale farming. Second, we will establish a new operating mechanism that suits the socialist market economy. We will gradually integrate agricultural production, supply, and marketing operations; integrate farming, livestock raising, and industrial processing work; integrate trade, industrial production, and agricultural work; and integrate efforts to promote science, technology, and education, so that we will be able to gradually make agricultural production a more professional job, to increase the scale of farming, make farm management more standardized, and make farming-related services more socialized. Third, we will encourage companies and enterprises to take the initiative in encouraging peasants to buy shares with their lands, labor, funds, or skills, in establishing joint-stock cooperative enterprises and fairly-large agricultural commodities bases. Fourth, we will forcefully develop and upgrade village and town enterprises, raise their industrial levels, establish reasonable small rural work areas, and improve scale efficiency.

In conclusion, Zhu Senlin said: On the grain issue, Guangdong will endeavor to give the country a satisfactory answer.

XINHUA on Shanxi Deputies Calling on Peng Zhen

OW1703044395 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1320 GMT 16 Mar 95

[By reporters Chi Maohua (3069 5399 5363) and Li Pei (2621 3805)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 16 Mar (XINHUA)—Hu Fuguo, Lu Gongxun, Zheng Shekui, Zhang Bangying, Li Ligong, and Wang Tingdong, deputies from Shanxi attending the Third Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC]; and Sun Wensheng and Guo Yuhuai, observers at the "two meetings" [the Third Session of the Eighth NPC and the Third Session of the Eighth Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee] called on Peng Zhen, a highly respected elderly comrade, at his residence on the afternoon of 15 March.

The willow trees in the courtyard were sprouting after the rain. With a broad smile on his face, the highly spirited Comrade Peng Zhen received the deputies from his hometown, in his living room. The 92-year-old [as received] Peng Zhen was very pleased to see comrades from his hometown, and said to them repeatedly: "How are you, comrades. Thank you for coming to see me, and thanks for the regards from people in my hometown."

Hu Fuguo, secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, told Comrade Peng Zhen that Shanxi was building the Taiyuan-Jiuguan Expressway and was also diverting water from the Huang He into the province. Hu Fuguo said: "You told us that we should carry forward the glorious traditions of the old revolutionary areas and wage arduous struggle. Now everybody in the province is working really hard!"

Comrade Peng Zhen was glad to hear this. He said: "That is fine!" "Your Taiyuan-Jiuguan Expressway is well built." Hu Fuguo said: "When the expressway is completed for use next year, we will invite you to come back and take a look." Peng Zhen said: The people's enthusiasm will be high when the expressway is completed and the problems of the Huang He diversion project have been addressed; but we still have to work hard to do everything properly and economically. Comrade Peng Zhen urged the callers: "Shanxi is an old revolutionary bastion with fine traditions. You should continue to carry forward the spirit of building the country through diligence and thrift, and manage Shanxi's affairs properly."

Commentary Views NPC, CPPCC Sessions

OW1703041095 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0656 GMT 9 Mar 95

[By XINHUA reporters Cao Shaoping (2580 4801 1627), Jiao Ran (3542 3544), and Zhang Yinshu (1728 6892 2562): "Commentary on Two Sessions: 'Overall Situation' and 'Civilians'"—XINHUA headline]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 9 Mar (XINHUA)—Deputies to the "two sessions" held last year and this year discussed the "overall situation." The difference between the overall situation they talked about last year and what they discussed this year is that, after a year's practice, many deputies have acquired a more profound understanding of the central authorities-proposed 20-character overall situation [seize the opportunity, deepen reform, open up wider, promote development, and maintain stability] facing our work.

"The Overall Situation" is Closely Bound With "Civilians." To Safeguard the "Overall Situation" Means That We Must Protect the Fundamental Interests of the Masses on Our Own Initiative.

At the Third Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC], some deputies from the grass-roots units said: When we came to Beijing for last year's NPC session, we tried to comprehend the overall situation in

theory. We now try to comprehend the overall situation from our own personal experience; and, as such, we feel more acutely the importance of keeping the overall situation well in hand and finding out the degree of importance of the phrase "assume responsibility for the overall situation" after weighing it.

The topics of the deputies' discussions ranged from the central authorities' keenly seizing the opportunity to successively adopt a few major reform measures in 1994 to improving the agricultural sector, promoting rural economic development, and deepening reform of state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises and from studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics to the convocations of the Third and Fourth Plenary Sessions of the 14th CPC Central Committee and the Central Economic Work Conference. Deputies believed that, over the past year, comrades working at the grass-roots units have enhanced their consciousness of "assuming responsibility for the overall situation"; defined the major points of their work; and were clear about the skills and methodicalness for conducting their work. Deputy Sun Qiyu said: While paying attention to promoting reform and economic development, the central authorities drew up plans for the building of spiritual civilization, party building, the anticorruption drive, management of public security, and ideological and political work. Local governments also began to carry out these plans, thereby putting an end to the situation of "being unable to attend to everything at once" and reducing blindness in action.

"The 'overall situation' is closely bound with 'civilians.'" This was another highlight of the deputies' impressions. A number of deputies said: Many important policies decided upon by the central authorities, such as consolidating the banking order and carrying out reform of the banking system, did not appear to have much of anything to do with civilians, but, after months of efforts, they plugged the loophole of "unauthorized diversion" and "leaking" of funds and made "IOU's" and "green slips," which had a direct impact on the livelihood of the people, disappear. It was not until then that civilians came to realize every important policy of the central authorities was adopted for the purpose of protecting the fundamental interests of the masses.

A few years ago, some areas would blindly proceed with development zone projects, speculate on the real estate market, and vie with each other in carrying out construction of villas, office buildings, and resort villages whenever they talked about accelerating development. "Super luxurious" buildings were erected one after another, but they were unattainable to civilians. Even if a civilian was ready to take all the wages that he or she had earned and saved, not including meal expenses, in a lifetime to buy a housing unit, he or she could not afford it because it cost several hundred thousand yuan each! After the central authorities put forward the 20-character overall situation facing our work, some provinces and municipalities were more pragmatic than ever. They strengthened management and consolidation of the real estate

market and readjusted the structure of housing construction. When people saw that all areas successively carried out construction of "peaceful living projects" and "fairly comfortable living projects" geared to the needs of families with ordinary or low incomes, they felt for sure that the principles and policies of the central authorities were formulated for civilians.

What was most widely discussed by deputies was agriculture. They said: A few years ago, the basic position of agriculture was weakened in some localities. Last year, people began to have a better understanding of the basic position of agriculture under the condition of a socialist market economy after making observations from the viewpoint of the overall interest. Deputy Zhou Biaosheng said: In a huge country with 1.2 billion people, it is useless to talk about reform, development, and stability if agricultural production lags behind. In 1994, the whole country increased investment in agriculture and made serious efforts to readjust farm produce prices and promote vegetable and grain production; as a result, farmers' incomes increased and urban people benefited from the endeavor. Deputy Shen Zhirong, Zhejiang's Deqing Pearl Research Institute director, said: Through the "vegetable basket" project and the "rice bag" project, people have come to realize what the "overall situation" is. They are aware that safeguarding the overall situation means safeguarding the country's interests and safeguarding people's long-term and fundamental interests.

The Foundation of the "Overall Situation" is Civilians. "To Take Control of the Overall Situation." It is Imperative To Concentrate on Solving Major Problems of Concern to the Masses.

At the Third Session of the Eighth NPC, some NPC deputies discussed their understanding of the general task from another angle. Qin Yaoji, Shandong's Zaozhuang City mayor, said: To take into account the overall situation, the important thing is to handle well the relations among reform, development, and stability. Whether or not reform can proceed smoothly depends on how much people understand, support, and participate in it. Whether or not the economy will continue its sustained, rapid, and healthy development depends on the people's enthusiasm, initiative, and creativeness. Whether or not social stability can be maintained depends mainly on whether the masses' living conditions can be improved steadily and whether the masses are satisfied and happy. The "overall situation's" foundation lies in the ordinary people. To "take control of the overall situation," we must first concentrate on solving major problems of concern to them.

Deputy Zhan Yuechang, Jilin City mayor, told reporters a story about the closing of a coal mine. The coal mine employed 1,700 workers and staff members and nearly 300 retirees. Because the resources were exhausted, production at the mine was suspended or partly suspended. Every month the workers drew only a small

amount of wages for living expenses. If no action was taken to close the mine, the masses' resentment would increase; if the mine was to be closed, the risk would have been greater because there was no way to resettle so many workers. Although a great deal of time had been spent studying the matter, the city party committee and the city government were beset with difficulties. Later, they decided to discuss the difficulties and problems with the staff members and workers. There was an unexpected result. The staff members and workers enthusiastically made suggestions and proposals. After soliciting opinions from the masses, the city party committee, city government, and other departments concerned drew up a plan for the mine to shift production to other lines and to transfer some staff members and workers to other production lines. In this way, the latent factor of instability was transformed into one of relative stability. Deputy Zhan Yuechang said whether it is reform, development, or stability, they can proceed smoothly only if they are understood and supported by the masses.

"Only by seizing issues of common concern to the people can we correctly handle the relationship between reform, development, and stability." Many deputies related this experience in their speeches. Some deputies said that in the past, they had always felt that there were too many things to attend to. Last year, they adjusted their thinking to the overall situation of their work, seized major issues of common concern to the people, and concentrated on achieving breakthroughs in key areas, thus obtaining vastly different results. Deputy Wang Rulin, Jilin's Tonghua City Party Committee secretary, said: Whenever we talked of development in the past, we thought of investment and projects. Last year, the city proceeded from issues of the greatest concern to the people, vigorously strengthened the agricultural sector, and conscientiously resolved livelihood and employment-related problems facing workers and staff members in enterprises that had stopped production. Over the past year, the city has put reform in place, resulting in economic development and a noticeable decline in factors leading to social instability. Wang Rulin said: Practice proves that an effective means of deepening reform, expediting development, and maintaining stability is to start with major issues of concern to the people and achieve breakthroughs in key areas.

It is not Easy for the People To Have a Unified Thinking of the "Overall Situation," and It is the Government's Duty To Advise People of the True State of Affairs and To Improve Communication With Them To Enhance Understanding.

As their understanding of the "overall situation" goes, people are often constrained by their "fields of vision" and "perspectives." Deputies maintained: To let people understand the overall situation and keep the situation under control, governments at all levels must advise people of the true state of affairs.

Deputy Guan Yongguang, Liaoning's Jinzhou City mayor, said: At present, we need a little more understanding between higher and lower levels and between counterparts. A little more understanding is required between the central and local authorities, between different departments, and between various lines of work. Deputy Guan Yongguang observed: As our country is shifting from a planned economic system to a market economic system, it is still plagued by "imperfection," "nonimplementation," and "inadaptability" in many areas. Quite a few issues involve complicated relations between different interests, and there exist many contradictions between various departments, lines of work, urban and rural areas, and eastern and western China. Structural reform will be difficult to implement in the absence of understanding and communication.

Many deputies suggested: At present, we should mobilize all social resources to publicize and explain the overall situation of our work embodied in the 20 characters. Deputy Dong Jialin said: Last year, our country's reform was more difficult and forceful than ever before. However, our achievements in reform were greater than what we had anticipated, and they did not cause particularly serious social upheaval [she hui zhen dang 4357 2585 7201 5616]. An important reason was that a tremendous amount of publicity and explanatory work was done in this respect. Deputy Chu Bo said: Through correct persuasion, we should banish people's doubts and help them adopt a correct approach toward hot topics in current economic and social life. Deputy Yan Yongsheng said: As some thorny and much-discussed social problems cannot be resolved for the moment, governments at all levels have a duty to explain the situation in a responsible manner. Some people cannot adjust themselves temporarily regarding certain issues that are normal phenomena under market economic conditions. Governments at all levels should help them change their concepts. It takes time to thoroughly solve some problems that have arisen from the conversion of the old economic system into a new one. Regarding this point, people should be advised to fully prepare themselves mentally. Deputy Qiao Xueheng said: In our actual work, some problems have indeed arisen from a lack of leadership foresight or the inefficient handling of work. Regarding deficiencies and errors that occur during our advancement, we should realistically conduct self-criticism and join people in studying ways to overcome shortcomings and solve problems.

When there is unity between higher and lower levels, there will be victory. The overall situation of our work embodied in the 20 characters reflects the objective requirement for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and represents the people's fundamental interests. As long as the entire country rallies under the banner of the "overall situation" and takes concerted action, we will surely achieve even greater success in our program of reform, opening up, and socialist construction.

Commentary Calls For Rice Bag, Vegetable Basket Efforts

OW1703020795 Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2230 GMT 9 Mar 95

[Commentary by staff reporter Cui Shidie: "The Governor Should Pay Close Attention To Rice, and the Mayor To Vegetables;" from the "National Hookup" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] In discussing agriculture in his government work report, Premier Li Peng used a very graphic sentence: It is necessary to persist in the system of the mayor assuming full responsibility for the vegetable basket and that of the provincial governor assuming full responsibility for the rice bag. What do these responsibility systems mean? They mean that as the leader of an area, one should always be concerned with the livelihood of the common people in the area. Do the common people have enough rice and vegetables to eat? The provincial governor or the mayor should take on responsibility in this regard. When one serves in a leading position in an area, one should work for the benefit of the people there. Ensuring that the people have enough to eat and wear is an important aspect in working for the benefit of the people.

Provincial governors and mayors should think about these responsibility systems: What is the situation with the rice-bag and vegetable-basket projects in your areas? Gao Yan, Jilin governor and National People's Congress [NPC] deputy, said: When we have rice in hand, we will not panic. So we must stabilize rice production. However, it is not so easy to have rice in the bag. In recent years, Jilin Province has implemented the party Central Committee's policies on agriculture and rural work and increased its investment and scientific and technological input in agriculture. As a result, the province's grain production has steadily gone up. However, there are still some problems in agricultural production.

Some deputies from other places said: Marketing fake chemical fertilizers, fake insecticides, and fake seeds to peasants happens in various areas every year. Some rural cadres even do such things, about which people have a lot of complaints.

From his experience in undertaking the vegetable-basket project, Mi Fengjun, NPC deputy and Changchun mayor, said: In undertaking the vegetable-basket project, one must first pay close attention to vegetable gardens. In recent years, Changchun City has taken measures to ensure the acreage sown to vegetables, to increase scientific and technological input in vegetable growing, and to control the prices of vegetables on the market.

Many NPC deputies and members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference said: We should not only stress agriculture as the foundation of the national economy every year, but do so every day.

The system of the provincial governor assuming full responsibility for the rice bag and that of the mayor assuming full responsibility for the vegetable basket put stress on the leadership's responsibility, embody the party's practical work style, and reflect the state's determination to strengthen agriculture. We hope that cadres and comrades at all levels in all localities will attach importance to these responsibility systems and make vigorous efforts to properly handle peasants' affairs.

Officials, Experts on Industrialization, Agriculture

OW1603131995 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 16 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA)—With the utmost importance attached to agriculture, China will certainly be able to ensure grain supplies in the course of industrialization, according to a provincial leader.

Xiao Yang, governor of the country's most populous province of Sichuan, said, "Sichuan has always based itself on grain self-sufficiency. So, it has not suffered from grain shortages despite rapid industrialization over the past 15 years."

Sichuan has a population of 118 million, roughly one-tenth of China's total. But the acreage of its farmland accounts for only one-sixteenth of the country's total.

Coastal Jiangsu Province, one of the most developed areas in China, has also achieved grain self-sufficiency in the course of rapid industrialization. Jiangsu in east China has a population of 70 million.

Xiang Chongyang, an agricultural expert, said that in the course of China's industrialization, the farming sector always constitutes the foundation of its economy. "I think without a solid agricultural foundation, China's industrialization will be but a castle in the air," he said.

Of this the Chinese government has a clear understanding. A senior government official has noted recently that China's agriculture is now facing an enormous rising demand stemming from increased population, improvements in living standards and a faster pace of industrialization.

The issue of agriculture is a hot topic during the annual sessions of the National People's Congress and the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC). A number of far-sighted experts attending the sessions have emphasized the importance of the farming sector in the course of industrialization.

They agreed with foreign scholars in the view that China's industrialization will result in a decrease in farmland acreage and the amount of water for agricultural irrigation, thus making it difficult for China to achieve grain self-sufficiency.

However, they pointed out that faster industrialization does not mean that China will inevitably become a major grain importer.

They agreed that it is natural that farmland will shrink and grain supplies will rise in the course of the country's industrialization. The crux of the matter lies in designating a warning mark, they noted.

They stressed that in the course of industrialization China must and can keep its grain acreage above the "warning mark."

The acreage of China's farmland fell to 103 million hectares in 1994 from 127 million hectares in 1958.

In line with its grain demand and production efficiency, China must keep its grain acreage above 110 million hectares. To meet the target of producing 500 million tons of grain by the end of this century, it is also imperative to stabilize China's grain acreage. This is the target set by the Chinese government for 1995.

The government has listed the protection of limited farmland as a national policy. The guideline in this regard is to make scientific and rational use of land and halt illicit occupation of farmland.

To this end, the government has formulated a number of laws and regulations in the last few years, including the land management law, urban planning law, the law on the management of real estate in cities and regulations on the protection of farmland.

Many cities have stipulated that construction fees are collected on land requisitioned to finance the development of new farmland.

Meanwhile, the Chinese government has formulated a series of measures to prevent some localities from occupying farmland to undertake real estate projects or expand the manufacturing and service industries at the expense of the farming sector.

As a result, a "development zone craze" that began two years ago has been checked and large tracts of farmland requisitioned have been returned to farmers for crop cultivation.

Development plans for provincial capitals and other major cities are subject to the approval by the State Council, China's highest administrative body. Development plans for other cities are subject to the approval by provincial governments.

The Chinese government has also stepped up exploration on how to improve the land utilization rate in urban areas, in an effort to restrict big cities from expanding too rapidly.

Lian Zhong, a member of the CPPCC National Committee, said that a good way to reduce the occupation of

farmland in cities is to undertake "stereoscopic construction" projects, such as underground parking lots, overpasses and underpasses.

Lian, who is former minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, praised big cities of Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Chongqing for their successes in this regard.

The government has decided to speed up construction of public transportation facilities so as to solve the problem of traffic jams resulting from increased cars in the future.

Experts agreed that at least during the first 20 years of the next century, it is not compatible with specific conditions in China that large numbers of cars enter average Chinese families.

Xiang Chongyang, former vice-minister of agriculture, said that accumulation of funds from agriculture has played a key role in the establishment of the country's industrial system.

"When reaching a certain level, industries should in turn assist the growth of the farming sector. China has just begun in this regard," he said.

The development of rural industries, or township-run enterprises, which began to spring up in the 1980s, has provided new support for agriculture. Jiangsu Province has upgraded agriculture with such support.

Governor Xiao Yang said that the development of rural industries will result in the end in the formation of a host of small cities and towns, as well as large numbers of farmers working in nearby factories.

In this way farmland will be concentrated for operations on a sizable scale to improve productivity, he said, adding that in Sichuan some small cities and towns were built in areas not suited to farming.

Textile Official Says Industry To Move Westward
OW1603140495 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311
GMT 16 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA)—China will gradually transfer its cotton textile industry from the coastal areas to western China, especially the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, a leading cotton producer.

The large scale shifting of cotton textile equipment and technology is part of China's effort to restructure its textile industry to help it out of current difficulties. It is also considered a new move in boosting east-west economic cooperation, said Wu Wenying, president of the China Textiles Council.

Leading officials from Shanghai and Xinjiang reached an agreement on the transfer of cotton mills and cooperation between the two sides, marking the start of the westward movement.

According to the agreement, 100,000 to 200,000 spindles will be transferred to Xinjiang starting from this year.

Leading Xinjiang economic and trade officials who are attending the ongoing session of the Eighth National People's Congress, said that Xinjiang is prepared to absorb over one million spindles from the coastal region to double its current cotton spinning capacity by the year 2000.

It is learned that Xinjiang is also negotiating with south China's Guangdong Province for the same purpose.

The move involves major cotton textile producers such as Shanghai, Guangdong, Beijing and Tianjin. Cotton mills in these regions faced difficulty in recent years due to insufficient supplies of cotton and rising labor costs.

Meanwhile, less than one-third of the cotton produced in Xinjiang was consumed by cotton mills in the autonomous region. More than five million kilograms of cotton were transported eastward last year, and the shipping of cotton was restricted by a limited transport capacity.

Wu told XINHUA today that according to an industrial shifting blueprint made by her council, the coastal regions will focus on intensive processing operations and produce products with a high added value for the international market. Primary processing operations will be transferred to cotton-growing areas.

"That will bring benefits in many aspects," she said. "On the one hand, it will help improve regional distribution of China's textile industry and upgrade the structure of textiles. It is also a concrete measure to support economic development in central and western China."

She stressed that the transfer will mean not only a move of equipment, it will also mean a combination of technical factors with rich natural resources. This is expected to help upgrade cotton products and promote the overall level of China's textile industry.

'Roundup' Views NPC Discussion on Education Law

OW1603140895 Beijing XINHUA in English 1312
GMT 16 Mar 95

["Roundup: Education Law Touches off Heated Discussion"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA)—Deputies attending the ongoing session of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) had heated discussions these days on the proposed Draft Education Law, with controversial ideas on the adoption of it.

Some deputies said that the draft law is basically "ripe" and should be adopted by the current session. But some other deputies considered the draft law needs major revisions and should not be adopted so soon.

But they agreed that the draft Education Law is of great importance, not only to "tens of thousands of families," but also to the destiny of the Chinese nation.

One of the most debated topics is the guiding principle of education, which includes what kind of personnel should be trained for the future.

While the draft law says "to foster builders and successors for the socialist course with all-round development of ethics, intelligence and physique", many deputies said that the word "successors" should be taken out as its real definition is obscure.

But they met disagreement of some other deputies, who argued that "successors" should be stressed because as the 21st century approaches, the problem of successors in all walks of life will become increasingly prominent.

The argument over expenditure on education focuses on whether the exact input ratio should be written into the draft law.

They all started from the common ground that the government being the dominant investor in education should be made clear in the law.

Among those who insist on writing the exact ratio into the draft law, some proposed that the governmental budgetary expenditure on education should be no less than 4 percent of the gross national product (GNP) and some suggest the ratio be set at between 3.5 to 4 percent.

Currently, China's annual budgetary expenditure on education totals 70 billion yuan, less than 3 percent of the country's GDP.

The draft law gives green light to privately-run and Sino-foreign jointly-run schools but bans profit-oriented schools.

The deputies agree that the education should be aimed at training high-level personnel but some have doubts over the issue of profits.

An official with the State Education Commission explained that the law does not prohibit schools from making profits but the profits obtained should be used on improving education, and not be directed to individuals.

According to official statistics, about 92 percent of China's middle and primary schools have their own factories, who supply about 4 billion yuan annually as education fund. Some colleges and universities own companies of various types.

As to the feasibility of the draft law, many deputies said that the law mainly stipulates for matters of principle, and it needs the backing of a series of supplementary laws and regulations including detailed rules for the implementation of the law.

The State Education Commission said that, as a matter of fact, some of the prominent problems, such as the

legal responsibility for the embezzlement of education funds, using dilapidated houses as classrooms and allocation of education funds less than the budgeted amount, has been addressed in detail in the draft law.

Other opinions for revision include:

- The articles on the financial aid to students with poor family background are too general and should be specified.
- The articles on the equal education rights without discrimination should be more specified.
- Rules should be formulated on the running of schools solely-funded by individuals or organizations from overseas.
- Articles concerning studies abroad should be added.

CPPCC

Li Ruihuan's Closing Speech at CPPCC Session

OW1703022395 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0921 GMT 14 Mar 95

[Speech by Li Ruihuan to the closing of the Third Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference on 14 March 1995]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 14 Mar (XINHUA)—Committee members and comrades:

Thanks to the hard work of every member, the Third Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] has successfully accomplished its tasks according to schedule. During the session, committee members deliberated and adopted the work report delivered by Vice Chairman Ye Xuanping on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee, sat in on the Third session of the Eighth National People's Congress, and heard and deliberated Premier Li Peng's report on government work. With a high sense of responsibility to the people and state, you have put forward many valuable suggestions and proposals on China's reform, opening up, modernization, and CPPCC work. It has been a meeting of democracy, realism, and unity, with a motivational atmosphere.

The past year was one in which people of all nationalities across the country, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, worked hard as one in implementing the principle of "seizing the current opportunity for development, deepening reform, opening up wider to the outside world, promoting development and maintaining stability" and made great strides in economic construction and all other endeavors. During the year, the CPPCC chose the central task and overall national interest as its focus and fully utilized its strong points to unfold work in many areas, making new contributions. This is the

third year of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee. We must pluck up our spirits, blaze new trails, and achieve solid progress in our work, on top of what has already been achieved.

I

Political consultation, democratic supervision, and discussion and participation in state affairs are the main functions of the CPPCC. These functions define the CPPCC's nature and character, and they are also the major marks differentiating the CPPCC from parliaments of other countries and other political organizations in China. The conscientious execution of these functions covers the main work and activities of the CPPCC and constitutes the main form for building up socialist democracy in China and meeting the objective requirements for economic and social development. Building socialism with Chinese characteristics is a grand and complicated systems engineering project, requiring people to tackle many big, new, and difficult problems. To ensure smooth progress of our cause and avoid detours, we must solicit insight from all quarters before making a decision, exercise effective supervision over leading cadres, and enlist broad participation of the people in all our endeavors. All this calls for the CPPCC to do an even better job in performing its main functions.

Over the years, CPPCC organizations at all levels and the vast number of CPPCC members have made explorations of ways to perform their functions with noticeable success. To meet development needs, the Ninth Standing Committee Meeting of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee formulated and adopted—on the basis of a summing-up of the practical experience of multi-party cooperation and the system of political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party, with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics as the guidance, and with the constitution, the CPPCC's Constitution, and relevant documents adopted by the previous CPPCC national committees as the foundation—"The Regulations of the CPPCC National Committee Concerning Political Consultation, Democratic Supervision, and Participation in the Deliberation and Administration of State Affairs." The document, which explicitly lays down the contents, forms, methods, and procedures for the CPPCC to perform its main functions, is a programmatic document for implementing CPPCC work. Its promulgation and implementation will have a broad and profound impact on all aspects of the CPPCC work, on the CPPCC now and in the future, and on China's socialist democratic construction.

Not long ago, the CPC Central Committee issued a circular urging all localities and departments to conscientiously implement the "regulations" in light of their specific conditions. Party committees at all levels are to exercise more effective leadership over CPPCC work, create favorable working conditions for the CPPCC, and

continue to promote the standardization and institutionalization of political consultation, democratic supervision, and deliberation and administration of state affairs. CPPCC organizations at all levels must make implementation of the CPC Central Committee circular's guidelines and the "regulations's" requirements a principal task now and in the days to come. We must step up efforts in studying and publicizing the "regulations," grasp their spirit, enhance our understanding, and promote the common understanding of all quarters. We should formulate plans for implementing the "regulations" in the light of specific conditions and, proceeding in a planned and orderly way, put the relevant requirements into effect. We should sum up experience in implementing the "regulations," actively publicize successful experience, and promptly solve problems arising from implementation. We should improve support measures for the "regulations" and, in line with the requirements of instituting norms and standards, work out a set of operational rules and measures in all aspects step by step.

II

Bringing into full play the role of CPPCC members is a precondition and foundation for making CPPCC work a success. The CPPCC committees at all levels have a total of 480,000 members, of whom over 2,000 are members of the CPPCC National Committee. Among them are experienced political activists, accomplished experts and scholars, and notables of all circles. As men of experience, knowledge, and influence they take part in the CPPCC and participate in the affairs of state and society as representatives of various circles enjoying broad respect. Most issues addressed in the consultation, supervision, and discussion and participation in State affairs by CPPCC members are major; the results of their work have a direct bearing on the interests of the state and people. CPPCC members must be fully aware of their position, work hard to enhance their sense of responsibility and mission, and constantly improve their ability to participate in the deliberation and administration of State affairs. We must earnestly study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, familiarize ourselves with laws, regulations, principles, and policies, and acquire more knowledge about current political developments, science, and culture. They should actively attend all sorts of meetings, conscientiously uphold the reviewing [shi cha 6018 1390] system, and take part in research and investigation on a regular basis. It is necessary to state one's views on one's own initiative, practice criticism in a responsible manner, and submit suggestions and motions in a serious manner.

The CPPCC is an organization formed on the basis of a variety of fields, and so CPPCC members must maintain close ties with the masses in their respective fields, solicit their views, understand their feelings, reflect their wishes, and safeguard their interests. At present, the party Central Committee has repeatedly called for

knowledge of the facts, telling the truth, and guarding against making false reports; but the tendencies toward bureaucratism and formalism in some localities are quite serious and many facts are not fully reported to higher levels. On the one hand, many leading cadres cannot find good ways to solve problems despite their hard efforts; on the other hand, the wise views and opinions of people with breadth of vision expressed at lower levels are not paid due attention. The CPPCC's advantage is reflecting social conditions and the people's feelings. It has the advantage of being in a uniquely neutral position—it is not particularly limited to addressing the special interests of certain departments or localities and can therefore be more objective in reflecting various situations and problems. CPPCC members include numerous talented people with rich practical experience and professional knowledge in a variety of fields who can put forward valuable opinions and suggestions. The CPPCC has easy access to all quarters, from various circles at the lower levels to the central authorities at the top, thus providing an efficient link between the grass-roots level and decisionmaking departments at the top level. The CPPCC and its membership should take the work of reflecting social conditions and the people's feelings as their important day-to-day task and carry it out in real earnest. This will play a major and significant role in helping CPPCC members improve themselves and enhance their ability to participate in the deliberation and administration of state affairs, and enable the CPPCC to put more life into its work, to better perform its functions, and better assist the ruling party and government in grasping all the facts and in making the formation of policies more democratic and scientific.

CPPCC organs must strengthen their own building, improve work style, increase work efficiency, and provide better service in helping CPPCC members fulfill their duties. They should create conditions to help CPPCC members understand actual conditions, comprehend policies, broaden their vision, and grasp the overall situation. They should also promptly deal with various information provided by CPPCC members. They should maintain close relations with concerned departments through various channels, improve means and methods of contact, and gradually establish convenient procedures for communication. They should strengthen the work of handling and replying to suggestions put forward by CPPCC members. They should seriously handle and promptly report opinions and suggestions put forward by CPPCC members to concerned departments, and take the initiative to see that they are considered so replies can be obtained for members. They should respect the rights of CPPCC members and strive to create an environment that can enable members to express all their opinions fully and freely in a democratic and harmonious manner.

III

Unity and stability are in the overall interests of the nation and represent the people's aspirations. They are

also the main theme of the CPPCC's work. All the CPPCC's endeavors must proceed from the principle of upholding unity and stability, and must be conducive to unity and stability. First of all, we must affirm that the general situation in our country is good. With the deepening of reform and continuous development of the economy, society is stable and our international standing is rising. This is recognized throughout the world. Meanwhile, we should also be aware that in our country with such a large population, a weak economic foundation, and different conditions in various localities, we will certainly meet many contradictions and difficulties in the course of carrying out this great and profound reform. At present, there are some problems in social life and certain shortcomings in our work, and there is resentment among the people. We must face the problems squarely and not try to evade them; overcome our shortcomings instead of trying to cover them up; and dispel the resentment among our people rather than neglect it. Nevertheless, difficulties and problems are no excuses for pessimism and inertia. Instead, those difficulties and problems should provide the basis for unity and hard struggle. They should not be used as an excuse to feel upset and blame everyone but oneself; instead they should provide an opportunity to temper one's determination and fully utilize one's ability. Historical experiences have proven that difficulties and achievements often coexist. The more difficulties we face, the greater our achievements after overcoming them. The brilliant history of the Chinese nation, all the great deeds that have benefited mankind, and all people with outstanding achievements are linked by their unremitting struggle to overcome difficulties, hardships, and obstacles. We should overcome difficulties, work hard to improve ourselves, and win new successes with a dauntless spirit as the masters of our country.

The CPPCC as the broadest patriotic united front and symbol of the great unity among people of all nationalities should and can play a greater role in promoting unity and maintaining stability. We must do more to increase knowledge, deepen comprehension, and dispel misunderstanding in order to attain mutual understanding; and, we must work harder to harmonize relations, resolve contradictions, and dispel resentment to boost morale. Let us unite to make new contributions to promoting the great cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and to accomplishing the sacred mission of peaceful reunification of the motherland under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core.

Now I declare: The Third Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee is closed!

Qian Qichen, Wei Jianxing Attend Group Discussions

OW1703052595 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1404 GMT 10 Mar 95

[RENMIN RIBAO reporter Liu Wei (0491 0251) and XINHUA reporters Zhou Changxin (0719 7022 2450) and Liu Siyang (0491 1835 2254)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 10 Mar (XINHUA)—On 9 and 10 March, Qian Qichen, Political Bureau member of the CPC Central Committee and State Council vice premier, and Wei Jianxing, Political Bureau member of the CPC Central Committee and All-China Federation of Trade Unions president, respectively, joined members attending the Third Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] discussing the government work report.

After hearing the members' comments at a panel discussion of the CPPCC group for friendship with foreign countries, Qian Qichen said: China has made great progress in reform and opening up; it has also made great headway in economic, scientific and technological, and cultural exchanges with foreign countries. As a result, the international community is taking China more seriously and it is more willing to develop ties with China in various fields, creating an excellent opportunity for China. In our future exchanges with foreign countries, we must learn from foreign experiences in a creative manner. There is a galaxy of talented people—experts in all endeavors—in the CPPCC. They should expand research, investigation, and exchanges with foreign countries in a more lively way. Under the precondition of doing its work well, China should do an even better job in exchanges and cooperation with foreign countries, and play a proper role in the international community.

After hearing comments by CPPCC members at a panel discussion of the CPPCC group for trade unions, Wei Jianxing said: At present, trade unions at all levels should advance trade union work as a whole and promote reform and construction of themselves by taking advantage of the opportunity created by the implementation of the labor law. Under the condition of developing a socialist market economy, trade unions at all levels must expand their role in protecting the workers' legitimate rights and interests and be good at fully exercising the rights and interests vested in trade unions and workers by the labor law. Wei Jianxing said: The labor law, which went into effect on 1 January this year, provides the workers with clearly defined legal protection. In protecting workers' legitimate rights and interests, trade unions at all levels should bring into full play their own initiative as well as the initiative of workers and all levels of enterprise leadership, make persistent efforts in integrating the party's basic line—that is, taking economic development as the central task—with the trade unions' functions in protecting the workers' rights and interests; in integrating the state's overall interests with the material interests of the working class; and in integrating the political rights and interests of the working class as masters of their own affairs with their concrete economic interests. He said: In implementing the labor law and safeguarding the workers' legitimate rights and interests, it is necessary to, on one hand, uphold the standards set in the labor law and, on the other hand, deal with and solve contradictions of all description in a practical and realistic manner, and

subordinate ourselves to and serve the overall interest of reform, development, and stability.

Li Lanqing, Wen Jiabao, Song Jian Attend Meeting

OW1603141495 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0325 GMT 10 Mar 95

[By reporter Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948) and Zhou Changxin (0719 7022 2450)]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Beijing, 10 Mar (XINHUA)—The Third Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] held its fourth plenary meeting to continue hearing the delegates' views in the Great Hall of the People this morning. Nine members of the National Committee successively took the podium and expressed their views on the state's guiding principles and policies.

Li Ruihuan, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, attended the meeting.

The executive chairmen for today's meeting were Wang Zhaoguo, Hong Xuezhi, Sun Fuling, Zhu Guangya, and Wan Guoquan.

Present at the meeting to hear the delegates' views were Li Lanqing, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council; Wen Jiabao, alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; and State Councillor Song Jian and the responsible comrades of more than 30 ministries and commissions of the State Council.

Le Shouchang, vice chairman of the Science and Technology Commission of Hunan Province, spoke first. [passage omitted on names of speakers and their topics]

Following their speeches, Zhou Shaozheng, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee's Subcommittee for Handling Proposals, delivered a report on the examination of proposals received since the Second Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee.

Present at the meeting were Vice Chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee Ye Xuanping, Wu Xueqian, Yang Rudai, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin Aze, Deng Zhaoxiang, Qian Weichang, Hu Sheng, Qian Zhengying, Ding Guangxun, An Zijie, and Ma Wanqi; and secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee Zhu Xun.

Session Endorses Standing Committee's Work Report

OW1603133295 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0859 GMT 14 Mar 95

[Resolution of the Third Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference on the Standing Committee's Work Report, adopted on 14 March 1995]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 14 Mar (XINHUA)—The Third Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] agrees with the work report made by Vice Chairman Ye Xuanping on behalf of the Standing Committee. The session holds that over the past year, the Standing Committee has conscientiously performed the functions of the CPPCC in the interest of its nationwide work and has made new progress in all undertakings.

The session, though satisfied with the work done by the Standing Committee, has made some suggestions on further improvement. The session is satisfied with the 1995 work plan and gist put forward in the Standing Committee's work report, and it calls on the Standing Committee to implement seriously the work plan and to continue to push CPPCC work forward.

Standing Committee Reduces Special Committees

OW1603144595 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1210 GMT 15 Mar 95

[By reporters Sun Yong (1327 0516) and Zhou Changxin (0719 7022 2450)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 15 Mar (XINHUA)—The Standing Committee of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] today held its 12th meeting in Beijing. The meeting decided to reduce the National Committee's 14 special committees to eight, to serve as work organs for committee members' routine activities during recess of the National Committee's plenary sessions.

Li Ruihuan, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee and chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over and spoke at the meeting.

At the meeting, Ye Xuanping, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, explained the reduction of the special committees. He said: The Eighth CPPCC National Committee established 14 special committees. Over the last two years, these special committees have done a great deal of work and have submitted a large amount of investigative reports and studies to Standing Committee meetings and concerned departments of the CPC Central Committee and State Council, serving their purposes of carrying out the CPPCC's basic tasks.

Ye Xuanping said: Reduction of the special committees was carried out following the central authorities' guidelines on simplifying organs and making them better organized; and the purpose is to enable the special committees to better serve their purposes and to further regularize and institutionalize political consultations, democratic supervision, and committee members' participation in discussing political and government affairs.

The meeting approved the Standing Committee's decision on reducing the special committees. After the reorganization, the eight special committees became: the

Motions Committee; Economic Committee; Committee on Science and Technology, Education, Culture, Health, and Sports; Women, Youth, and Law Committee; Nationalities and Religion Committee; Culture, Historical Data, and Study Committee; Committee for Liaison With Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao Compatriots, and Overseas Chinese; and Foreign Affairs Committee.

The meeting also approved a namelist of chairmen for the special committees. They are: Zhou Shaozheng as chairman of the Motions Committee; Fang Weizhong as chairman of the Economic Committee; Qian Weichang as chairman of the Committee on Science and Technology, Education, Culture, Health, and Sports; Qian Zhengying as chairman of the Women, Youth, and Law Committee; Zhao Puchu as chairman of the Nationalities and Religion Committee; Yang Zhengmin as chairman of the Culture, Historical Data, and Study Committee; Dong Yinchu as chairman of the Committee for Liaison With Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao Compatriots, and Overseas Chinese; and Qian Liren as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Also attending the meeting were Wu Xueqian, Yang Rudai, Wang Zhaoguo, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin Aze, Hong Xuezhi, Deng Zhaoxiang, Zhao Puchu, Qian Weichang, Hu Sheng, Qian Zhengying, Ding Guangxun, Sun Fuling, Henry Fok Ying-tung, Ma Man-kei, Zhu Guangya, and Wan Guoquan—all vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee; and Zhu Xun, secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee.

Members Call For Stopping Fraudulent, Boastful Acts

OW1703044995 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0930 GMT 10 Mar 95

[By reporter Hu Qinghai (5170 3237 3189)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 10 Mar (XINHUA)—During the course of building a socialist market economy, the practices of fraud, misrepresentation, boastfulness, and exaggeration have spread in some localities and departments. They constitute corrupt acts in the political arena, causing grave concern among members attending the Third Session of the Eighth National Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee.

CPPCC members Tian Jian and Yue Shucang noted: The practices of falsifying population and family-planning statistics; misrepresenting or hiding the truth about industrial output values, profits, and taxes; and misrepresenting the output value of village and town enterprises are quite commonplace. If they are not stopped quickly, they are bound to seriously harm economic construction and the image of the party and government.

In analyzing the causes of the occurrence and spread of the practices of fraud, misrepresentation, boastfulness,

and exaggeration, CPPCC members Ni Guoxi [0242 0948 3556] and Li Shoushan said: Driven by individual or small-group interests, some people cheat on statistics. Some leading cadres are fond of giving lip service and practicing formalism, or are so eager for quick success and instant benefit that they engage in shortsighted acts and flaunt their fraudulent "performance." A small number of leading cadres also resort to misrepresentation, boastfulness, and exaggeration under the pressure of high output quotas. Mechanisms that actually exist for the purposes of providing incentives or exercising restraint are not meshed with each other, prompting some leading cadres in enterprises and in party and government organs to practice fraud because they gain from reporting good news and suffer from reporting bad news, and because "statistics originate from and give rise to officials." Another factor leading to the spread of the practices of misrepresentation, boastfulness, and exaggeration is that the failure to strictly investigate and deal with some serious fraud cases has emboldened practitioners of fraud.

Mindful of the seriousness and harmfulness of fraud, misrepresentation, boastfulness, and exaggeration, CPPCC members Zhou Yaguang, Xiang Zhongyang [4161 6850 2254], and Wang Jifu suggested the following measures for resolutely stopping the practices: 1) Steadfastly conducting education on the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, vigorously encouraging the practice of "seeking truth and acting realistically" in all segments of society, and resisting the practices of boastfulness, exaggeration, and fraud; 2) Determining the responsibility of cadres engaged in boastful practices and exaggeration, and sternly investigating and dealing with them; 3) Resolutely changing the practice of exerting pressure on lower levels through the imposition of "high output quotas"; 3) [number as received] Strengthening and improving the overall regime for evaluating the work of various localities and units, as well as cadre evaluation criteria, so as to prevent the practice of solely pursuing output value and growth, as well as shortsighted activities; 4) Strengthening the authoritative state statistical system and not permitting the willful alteration of statistical findings according to the views of individual party and government leaders; and 5) Strengthening the supervisory system, and supporting and rewarding the practices of reflecting the true state of affairs and exposing boastfulness, exaggeration, and fraud.

The year 1995 is important for deepening reform, safeguarding stability, and promoting development. CPPCC member Fang Fang and others noted: At this critical juncture, we should, on no account, permit the continued spread of the practices of being boastful, exaggerating things, resorting to deception, and merely paying lip service. We should work quietly and solidly for several years so as to promote an overall improvement in the social atmosphere and jointly build our country.

Political & Social

Report on Leaders' Activities 9-16 Mar

OW1703052495

[FBIS Editorial Report] PRC media monitored from 9 to 16 March carried the following reports on PRC Central leadership activities. The source is noted in parentheses after each report.

Li Tieying on Supporting Sports in Tibet—Li Tieying, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and state councillor, met with the nation's directors of physical culture and sports at Zhongnanhai on 4 March. After hearing a report by (Qija), director of Tibet's Physical Culture and Sports, on the development of sports in Tibet, Li Tieying said that the nation should support Tibet in developing sports. Tibet's training of talent in sports should begin in primary schools. It is necessary to train Tibet's outstanding athletes so they can enter national teams. Tibet should stress scientific training and develop suitable sporting events like mountain-climbing and mountain-related sports. He added that he was pleased that Tibet has bid to host the sixth national ethnic games. He said the Tibetan People's Government stresses and the Tibetan people support the bid to hold the games. Lhasa city also held a grand meeting on the bid. It is good for Tibet to bid for the games. He suggested that Tibet invite domestic and foreign athletes for competition. He also wanted Tibetan athletes to not be afraid of losing in competition and to carry out sports exchanges with other areas. Li Tieying also suggested the promotion of sports along with tourism. He said Tibet should strive to develop sports along with other areas in the nation. He urged sports-related departments to work harder for Tibet and to formulate plans for the development of sports in Tibet. (Lhasa Tibet People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1400 GMT 9 Mar 95)

Chi Haotian Writes Name of Calligraphic Collection—The People's Arts Publishing House recently published a calligraphic collection by rank-and-file service members. Chi Haotian, state councillor and defense minister, wrote the collection's title. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0913 GMT 10 Mar 95)

NPC Vice Chairmen Mark Sun Yat-Sen Death Anniversary—A memorial meeting was held today in Beijing to mark the 70th death anniversary of Sun Yat-Sen, the great forerunner of China's Democratic Revolution. Among those present at the Zhongshan Hall in Zhongshan Park to reminisce about the harbinger of the revolution were vice chairmen of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Ni Zhifu, Fei Xiaotong, Sun Qimen, Lei Jieqiong, Wang Guangying, Cheng Siyuan, Lu Jiaxi, Li Peiyao, and Wu Jieping; and vice chairmen of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Hong Xuezhi, Deng Zhaoxiang, Qian Weichang, Sun Fuling, and Wan Guoquan. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0748 GMT 12 Mar 95)

Liu Huaqing, Zhang Zhen Plant Trees in Beijing—At 0900 today, Liu Huaqing, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, lead 58 generals from major Army units and from the Armed Police Corps in Beijing in taking part in voluntary tree-planting in the Xinglong Wooded Area in the suburbs of east Beijing. Seeing that Liu Huaqing and Zhang Zhen had each planted three trees, working personnel there suggested that they rest a while. Liu Huaqing said he would like to plant more trees as every citizen is obliged to plant at least three trees every year. Following the completion of the tree-planting, Liu Huaqing and Zhang Zhen poured water on the just-planted trees with great enthusiasm. Liu Huaqing spoke again at the end of the tree-planting activities, saying tree planting, afforestation, and greening of the motherland is a major task of the People's Liberation Army in supporting the building of the nation. He urged all in the Army to do an even better job every year and to bring benefits for future generations. While planting trees, Central Military Commission members Chi Haotian, Zhang Wannian, Yu Yongbo, and Fu Quanyou talked with each other about the Army's greening work. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1000 GMT 12 Mar 95)

Chen Xitong, Jiang Chunyun Join Tree Planting in Beijing—This afternoon, leading comrades including Chen Xitong, Jiang Chunyun, and Buhe, together with delegates from the People's Liberation Army, Inner Mongolia, Tibet, Xinjiang, Ningxia, Guangxi, Yunnan, Hubei, Hebei, Jiangxi, Shanghai, and Beijing attending the Third Session of the Eighth National People's Congress, planted 120 trees at the Yuyuantan Park in Beijing. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 12 Mar 95)

Chi Haotian, Zhang Wannian Watch Performance—This evening, Central Military Commission Members Chi Haotian, Zhang Wannian, Yu Yongbo, Fu Quanyou, and Shandong Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Zhao Zhihao watched "The Military-Helper Han Suyun," a drama staged by the Shandong theatrical troupe, at the Navy Hall in Beijing. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1520 GMT 12 Mar 95)

Liu Huaqing, Zhang Zhen Watch Drama—Liu Huaqing, Central Military Commission Standing Committee member and vice chairman, and Zhang Zhen, Central Military Commission vice chairman, watched the musical "Here Lies the Path to Paradise" along with Army delegates attending the Third Session of the Eighth National People's Congress this evening in Beijing. Also present at the performance were Central Military Commission members Chi Haotian, Zhang Wannian, Yu Yongbo, and Fu Quanyou and Beijing Military Region Commander Li Laizhu and military Commissar Gu Shanqing. Following the performance, Liu Huaqing, Zhang Zhen, and other leading Central Military Commission comrades shook hands with and took a group photo with the performers on the stage. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1435 GMT 13 Mar)

Tian Jiyun Attends Forming of Sports Reporters Club—A ceremony to mark the establishment of the Chinese Sports Reporters Club was held today at the International Hotel in Beijing. Tian Jiyun, honorary chairman of the Chinese Bowling Association, and Wu Shaozu, minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, attended the ceremony. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1533 GMT 16 Mar)

Hu Sheng on Hu Qiaomu's Mao Zedong Memoirs
HK1703065295 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
16 Feb 95 p 9

[Article by Hu Sheng (5170 4939): "A Faithful Historical Account of Mao Zedong—Reading 'Hu Qiaomu's Memoirs on Mao Zedong'"]

[FBIS Translated Text] One year ago, at a forum marking the first anniversary of Comrade Hu Qiaomu's death, I said: Comrade Hu Qiaomu's memoirs on Comrade Mao Zedong's thinking and activities is a very valuable book and will soon be published. Now, the book "Hu Qiaomu's Memoirs on Mao Zedong" lies in front of us. This is one book that we and the broad readership have long been looking forward to. I would like to offer my congratulations on its publication.

When Comrade Qiaomu was alive, many old comrades expressed the hope that he would write a book on his reminiscences of Comrade Mao Zedong. I also made a similar suggestion to him. His long-standing special relationship with Comrade Mao Zedong, his special observation and understanding, from his unique position, of Comrade Mao Zedong, and his sound attainments in many fields made him an irreplaceable person in studying Mao Zedong and recalling his life and work.

Regrettably, however, Comrade Qiaomu left us too early and the memoirs he had begun before he died were not completed as he had wished. After his death, the question arose as to what to do about his unfinished work. Comrade [Yang] Shangkun, Comrade [Bo] Yibo, and Comrade [Deng] Liqun were very concerned. I had known Comrade Qiaomu for half a century and had worked under his leadership for a long time. I was obliged to do something about it, for both public and personal reasons.

I talked to the comrades of the dedicated compilation group and asked them: Could you compile the many conversations he had with you about the writing of this book? They are probably of interest to readers. The comrades of the compilation group discussed my idea and decided that it was no longer possible to write the book in Comrade Qiaomu's tone and put his name down as the author as initially intended. Yet both the many talks on Comrade Mao Zedong that Comrade Qiaomu gave before he died and the memoirs on special subjects that were written under Comrade Qiaomu's guidance have certain theoretical and documentational value. Some of them were examined and amended by Comrade

Qiaomu himself. When he was terminally ill, Comrade Qiaomu once said that he would feel he could trust them if the rest of the articles were going to be written the same way as those he had looked at. In view of this, they suggested compiling the book in two parts: The first part would be a collection of the compiled transcripts of Comrade Qiaomu's talks on more than 20 occasions, which have now materialized as Part I of the book, entitled "Talks"; the second part would be a collection of 19 articles written on the basis of the thrust of Comrade Qiaomu's talks, under the titles proposed by him before he died, which have now materialized as Part II of the book, entitled "First Drafts." This proposal was submitted to the Central Leading Group for Party History Work and was approved, the result of which is the format of the publication we now see.

I read all the manuscripts produced by the compilation group and approved of the arrangement. "Talks" puts together Comrade Qiaomu's talks on more than 20 occasions and faithfully reflects the charm and style of his speech, retaining the unique vividness and clarity of his language. In personal contacts with Comrade Qiaomu, I heard him talk about events in the party's past and details of Comrade Mao Zedong's important thinking and activities. But the content and informativeness of this source could not approach that of "Talks."

From a broad, macroscopic angle, "Talks" recalls many of Chairman Mao's important activities in the 1940's and the early 1950's and also covers the details of some of his activities. For example, it describes Chairman Mao's careful contemplation when writing the "code name jia cable" [jia dian 0163 7193] before the Southern Anhui Incident, his nervous and heavy state of mind while closely following developments after the outbreak of war between the Soviet Union and Germany, and his hesitation on two major occasions, i.e., when preparing to completely break with the Guomindang in 1946 and deciding on aiding Korea and resisting U.S. aggression in 1950. These accounts came from the deep impressions in Comrade Qiaomu's memory. Though only a few sentences were said about each detail, the expression and the atmosphere of our party leader were vividly represented. Comrade Qiaomu made profound expositions and brilliant comments on a host of Chairman Mao's correct viewpoints and judgments and also expressed his personal opinion on some of Chairman Mao's ideas and practices that he now regarded as inappropriate. For example, he saw some inaccuracies in Chairman Mao's assessment of the post-war international situation (for example, overestimating the strength of the people at that time, overestimating the contradiction between the American people and U.S. imperialism, and overestimating the contradictions between Britain-France and the United States). Though others also had thoughts about such issues, only Comrade Qiaomu was in a position to make such judgments and state them appropriately. "Talks" also explains the background to certain important historical activities and clarifies some major historical questions. These include memoirs on the

Yanan Forum on Literature and Art, an account of the debate among the leaders of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region about financial and economic issues, and a description of the evolution of our party's relations with the Soviet Union and the United States. As someone involved in and witness to those incidents, Comrade Qiaomu supplied a lot of important information, which is very helpful for in-depth study of such issues.

I read the second part, "First Drafts," between September and October last year and wrote my comments on the final proofs supplied by the compilation group as reference for their amendments. All the comrades who worked with Comrade Qiaomu share this feeling: He is good at "bringing the painted dragon to life by putting in the pupils of its eyes." The manuscripts of this book gave me the impression that if "Talks" is "putting in the pupils of the eyes," "First Drafts" would be "painting the dragon." They supplement and complement each other.

In my view, "First Drafts" can be divided into four groups of articles, each revealing much valuable, noteworthy information.

The first group contains articles on political and economic work in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region. These aspects of party history were not adequately treated in the past. Based on Comrade Qiaomu's talks and relevant historical data, "First Drafts" illustrates how Chairman Mao attached importance to and guided political and economic work in the Border Region and describes his profound relationship with and kindred feelings toward the Border Region. Through these accounts, we can see that Chairman Mao already paid attention to accumulating experience in construction during the period of revolution, and we can understand the profound reason why Chairman Mao insisted on staying and maneuvering within Northern Shaanxi in 1947.

The second group contains articles on the rectification movement in Yanan, spanning the period from the compilation of the party's historical documents to the Seventh National CPC Congress. This group of articles focuses on the party central leadership conducting the rectification movement and provides documents and materials that were unknown to many or that not many people knew in detail. Though the contents seem to be somewhat trivial in certain places, they do not affect the overall value, because these materials are too precious. While these articles fully affirm the success of the Chairman Mao-led rectification movement based on Comrade Qiaomu's comments on the movement, they also make an analysis of certain weaknesses in the movement. One may say that on the whole, this group of articles has brought research on the rectification movement to a higher level.

The third group includes articles on the party's foreign relations. They provide detailed accounts of the basic

viewpoints of our party and Comrade Mao Zedong on the international situation and foreign affairs work in those days as well as their important activities. Some of these articles contain very important information and give clear explanations of some events, making up for certain inadequacies in the research on those areas in current studies on party history.

The fourth group presents articles on domestic political struggles and revolutionary warfare led by our party. Some articles were very well written. They not only describe the whole story of certain historical processes but also provide some comments and analyses. They will help us understand and study the formation and evolution of some of Chairman Mao's policy thinking, military thinking, and theoretical viewpoints.

After I read through all the articles in "First Drafts," I wrote a memo to the comrades of the compilation group, saying: "On the whole, this book is valuable. Though a number of articles (or the bulk of each such article) make for dull reading, I am afraid it would be impossible to make every article fascinating (indeed, many here are fascinating). Furthermore, if our revered Qiaomu [qiao gong 0829 0361] had gone through them himself, I am sure they would have been better. Now there is nothing we can do. Originally, we had reason enough to expect something new from our revered Qiaomu in the article on the 'Yanan Forum on Literature and Art.' Now it does not seem to afford the satisfaction one would expect. This may also become an eternal regret." The compilation group amended some of the articles and they are now somewhat better.

In short, it really has not been an easy job to compile this book in what it is now a period of more than three years, thanks to the energetic support from various quarters. This is a faithful work of history. It will be one of the important reference books for those who study the party's and Chairman Mao's activities in the 1940's and 1950's and write the party's history in the future.

Patent Protection Law Celebrates 10th Anniversary

HK1703070995 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 16 Mar 95 p 5

[By Sun Hong: "Decade of Progress for China's Patent Law"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Celebrating the 10th anniversary of the implementation of China's first patent law, Ming Tinghua, Deputy Director General of the Patent Office of China, told a news conference yesterday that China's patent protection has seen strong development.

China issued its first patent law in 1984 and started its implementation on April 1, 1986.

The law was revised in 1993 in a bid to keep in line with international practices. It is scheduled to be amended

again before the end of the century to bringing it up to high international standards, Ming said.

On implementation of these laws and regulations, China has developed a system which is characterized by co-operation between legal organs and patent administrative offices.

Differing from Western countries, a large proportion of patent disputes in China have been resolved through arbitration via patent administrative offices before ever going to court.

During the past decade, China's courts and patent administrative authorities have received 5,000 patent disputes. Eighty per cent of them have been settled.

Encouraged by improved enforcement of patent laws and regulations, patent applications have increased with an average annual growth rate of 22 per cent over the past 10 years.

By the end of last year, the number of patent applications has surpassed 440,000, 220,000 of which have won patent lights.

Overseas applicants from more than 84 countries and regions have sent patent applications to China, making up for 14 per cent of the total number of applications received by Chinese patent authorities to date.

Last year, China received over 77,000 patent applications, making China the 10th largest patent application receiver in the world.

Other sectors such as patent education and international cooperation have improved fast too.

Over 100 Chinese universities and research institutes have opened courses on patent protection and 63 data bases on patents have been set up across the country.

Meanwhile, the Patent Office of China has expanded communications with its counterparts in more than 20 countries and two international patent organizations.

Last year, the Patent Office of China became a member of the international Patent Co-operation Treaty (IPT).

The Patent Office of China currently employs around 1,400 staff who are engaged in patent examination, administration, agency, and other services.

State Publicizes Consumer Protection Information

HK1703065695 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 16 Mar 95 p 2

[By Ma Zhiping: "State Publicizes Consumer Rights"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Officials from 20 ministries and governmental departments joined the China Consumers' Association yesterday in emphasizing the nation's ongoing consumer protection campaign to mark the 12th International Consumers' Day.

On Beijing's Wangfujing Street, one of the city's busiest commercial hubs, officials publicized consumer protection information to passers-by and heard their complaints.

"The main theme of this year's activities focus on promoting the year-old Consumer Law and other consumer-related regulations because there still are many people who are not aware of their own rights as consumers," said an official with the national consumer organization.

Yesterday, most big stores and markets in Beijing and other large cities set up special desks to provide information on commodity and consumer protection to mark the Consumers' Day, which was designated by the International Consumer's Union in 1983.

More than 3,000 cities and counties arranged similar information services for consumers yesterday.

And the country's Central Television Station staged a special live quiz last night on consumer protection knowledge.

A total of 411,700 complaints were handled last year by consumer associations and groups around the country, an increase of 11.4 per cent over the previous year.

"One reason for this increase was that more and more people are becoming aware of their own rights and standing up to protect themselves," the official said.

Shopping centres in Beijing, Shanghai and Dalian have established special funds to ensure that consumers are compensated if they purchase shoddy goods.

"This indicates that Chinese stores now have a better understanding of their own obligations in providing quality commodities and services to consumers," said a consumer advocate.

"But there are problems. A number of shop managers have ignored the consumer law and have little awareness about consumers' rights and interests," he said.

However, sample surveys indicate that consumers' knowledge about their rights is still limited, he said.

A recent survey of 100 customers at a market in Beijing found that none of them knew all nine rights granted by the consumer protection law, and only 15 per cent could name two of them.

The consumer law rules that if a consumer finds an item is fake or shoddy, the retailer has to offer a good one and refund the cost of the item, as well as provide reimbursement for the costs involved in returning the item, such as transport fees.

Many retailers, however, do not understand the rule and refuse to comply with it.

National Athletic Games for Disabled To Open in Dalian

SK1703025195 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1514 GMT 10 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 10 March (XINHUA)—The organizing committee of the fourth national sports games for the disabled sponsored a press briefing in Beijing today to announce that the fourth national sports games for the disabled will take place in Dalian from 10 to 15 May 1996.

The games will be another grand athletic meeting for the disabled after the third one held in Guangzhou four years ago and the Sixth Far East and South Pacific Games for the Disabled held in Beijing last year. Meanwhile, events that will be held in the games will be an overall training and selection for the 10th Olympiad for the Disabled that will be held in Atlanta of the United States in August 1996.

Attending the games will be 1,200 disabled athletes from 30 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions across the country—including those who will be specially invited to the games from Hong Kong, Macao, and Chinese Taipei. They will participate in the competitions of 596 events in eight categories (including swimming, weight lifting, track and field, table tennis, goal ball for the blind, basketball in wheelchairs, shooting, and judo).

Attending the games will be disabled athletes whose marrow bone or limbs were damaged and will include the blind and deaf.

The mascot of the games will be dolphin "Lan Lan" in blue.

The emblem of the games has been drawn in three colors—including blue, black, and gold—with four wheelchairs that indicate the fourth national sports games for the disabled and also stand for the steady progress in the Chinese undertakings of physical culture and sports for the disabled. The pattern of the emblem, in which four athletes in wheelchairs are making a spurt forward, gives expression to the spirit and purpose of "equality, participation, strong self-reliance, and common march." The pattern of the games' emblem, in which there are flying wheelchairs with the blue of the sea underneath, gives prominent expression to the characteristics of sports; and in which the characters of "'96 Dalian", indicates that the games will be held in Dalian in 1996.

Successively addressing the press briefing were Deng Pufang, chairman of the organizing committee of the games, and Bo Xilai, executive chairman of the committee and mayor of Dalian. A ceremony for donation was also held at the press briefing.

Three Gorges Resettlement Funds Doubled in 1995

OW1703085795 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 17 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Yichang, March 17 (XINHUA)—China will spend more than two billion yuan (about 335 U.S. dollars) [as received] resettling residents from the Three Gorges dam project area this year, double the 1994 figure, according to official sources.

A total of 120,000 residents from the counties of Yichang and Zigui in central China's Hubei Province have moved out of the area since 1992, when the Three Gorges Project, the world's biggest water-control effort, passed state appraisal.

The residents, now living on regular incomes from orchards and farm product processing enterprises, are the first batch of farmers who have moved out from the region.

A total of one million people will have to say good-bye to their hometowns by the year 2009, as an area totalling 632 sq km will be submerged by the dam.

More than 700,000 residents from 19 counties and cities in northwest Sichuan Province and central Hubei will be resettled over next 17 years in a narrow strip of land extending 600 km.

Over the past four decades China has set up more than 800,000 water-control projects across the country, and a total of 10 million people have been resettled. With lump-sum allowances from the government, most of them have been resettled smoothly.

However, the government has decided to start using settlement allowances as a fund to be controlled by local governments in the gorges area to help residents develop enterprises to support themselves.

Eight years before the construction of the Three Gorges Project started China began its experimental practice of settling down people from the dam areas through development with a total investment of 400 million yuan.

A total of 100,000 ha of farming land and orchard have been recovered; ditches and canals totalling 100 km in length have been dug, and a number of farm and sideline product processing enterprises have been established before the project started. The area might be new home to more than 70,000 rural people from the gorge area.

In 1994 alone, more than 2500 ha. of farm land has been recovered, among which 1500 ha. of them have been installed with water conservatory facilities.

Most of the rural residents in the Three Gorges areas have annual income of about 200 yuan for per capita. But the annual income of the 120 villagers of the Zhujiawan Village, Yichang County, the nearest one to the dam site of the project, topped 1,000 yuan for per

capita in 1994, double the figure of 1992 before they were moved out of the gorge area.

To help the newly settled farmers shake off poverty as soon as possible, the governments at all levels have invested big sums of money to upgrade agricultural science and technology in the region.

Scientific and technological centers have been established to train resettled farmers and breed fine species. So far more than 3,300 farmers have been trained in the centers.

Only 7.5 percent to 13.6 percent of the land in the "Three Gorge" area are now covered with trees and more than half of the land there suffers from soil erosion.

To protect the environment in the region, land on slopes have been terraced and shelterbelt has been built so as to reduce soil erosion; small water conservatory projects have been set up.

Power stations will be built in the resettlement areas so as to protect forests from being excessively felled.

Book 'Deng Xiaoping on China's Unification' Published

SK1703071395 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1542 GMT 12 Mar 95

[By reporter Zhu Dongju (2612 0392 5468)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 12 Mar (XINHUA)—"Deng Xiaoping on China's Unification" was published recently. This book consists of selections of reports and speeches made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at various meetings and important expositions on the peaceful unification of China made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping while meeting with foreign guests since 1978.

At the forum held today by the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang to mark the publication of "Deng Xiaoping on China's Unification," Li Peiyao, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, said: The great concept of "one country, two systems," that was set forth by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, is a major component part of the theory of building a socialism with Chinese characteristics, and is a powerful weapon used to oppose all forms of ideas on "two Chinas" and "one China, one Taiwan" and to oppose all speeches and actions aiming at creating the "independence of Taiwan." He added: Under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's policy on "one country, two systems," China is now smoothly resolving the issue concerning the return of Hong Kong and Macao. At the same time, great changes have taken place in the relations across the Taiwan Straits; the personnel contacts, economic and trade relations, and all kinds of exchange activities across the straits have become

increasingly frequent; and the negotiations on cross-straits routine matters have seen progress. Practice proves that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's concept on "peaceful unification and one country, two systems" is scientific and correct.

Li Peiyao said: On the eve of Spring Festival this year, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, delivered an important speech entitled "Continue To Struggle for the Fulfillment of the Great Cause of the Unification of the Motherland." In this speech, Jiang Zemin further expounded Comrade Deng Xiaoping's scientific idea on "peaceful unification and one country, two systems" and raised eight views for developing the cross-straits relations and accelerating the process of peaceful unification at the present stage. The publication of "Deng Xiaoping on China's Unification" is of profound significance in encouraging both sides of the straits to cooperate with each other and make concerted efforts to invigorate China.

Cheng Siyuan, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Qian Weichang and Wan Guoquan, vice chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, attended and addressed the forum. Also attending were responsible persons of the Unified Front Work Department under the CPC Central Committee, central committees of various democratic parties, and pertinent fields.

Statistics Show Increase in Divorce Cases

HK1703041195 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in English 1406 GMT 16 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, March 16 (CNS)—As the society is changing and so is the people's concepts of value, the number of divorce cases is rising rapidly in China.

The latest statistics show that in 1994, there were 6.19 million divorce cases. The rate rose from 0.59 percent in 1990 to 0.71 percent in 1994.

According to statistics, the divorce rate in Beijing, Liaoning, Jilin, Shanghai, Qinghai and Tibet, was over 10 percent.

Surveys show that the age group with the biggest divorce rate has shifted from semi-old age group to middle age group. In 1990, the age group with the highest divorce rate was between the 50 and 59 years old, hitting a rate of 1 percent. For the 30-39 age group, the rate was 0.76 percent. In 1994, the age group with the highest divorce rate was the 30,39 group with a divorce rate of 1 percent. The rate implicating the 50 to 59 age group was 0.94 percent, which had slightly decreased.

Divorce cases involving people with higher education is rising drastically. Classified by their education standard, in 1990, the illiterates and semi-illiterates had the highest rate of divorce, which was 0.73 percent. The rate

of divorce of people with post-secondary or above education was 0.63 percent. People with elementary secondary education had the lowest rate, which was 0.47 percent. In 1994, the rate of divorce involving people with post-secondary or above education soared to the top position by reaching 0.88 percent, which was higher than the 0.8 percent, the rate respecting the illiterates and semi-illiterates.

The rate of divorce in cities and towns was higher than that in villages. In 1994, the rate of divorce in the cities was 0.98 percent; the rate in the towns was 0.79 percent; the rate in the villages was 0.62 percent, which had increased by 0.21 percent, 0.15 percent, and 0.08 percent respectively as compared with 1990. Moreover, the rate of divorce in cities was higher than that in villages by 0.36 percent. This shows that married people in the villages are living a more harmonious life.

The social problems caused by divorces have aroused the concern of the people, for example, the unhealthy effects of broken family and parentless children as well as bringing up and education for the children.

Commentary on Vegetable Production, Supply

SK1703031695 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1942 GMT 12 Mar 95

[Commentary on the "Third Session of the Eighth National People's Congress and the Third Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference" by XINHUA reporters Li Zhengyan (2621 3630 5333), Guo Liquan (6753 0500 5028), and Li Jianchang (2621 1696 2490): "Put 'Vegetable Baskets' Into Markets"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 12 Mar (XINHUA)—"Vegetable basket" involves each and every household. At the third session of the Eighth National People's Congress, it still became a subject of hot debate that concerned the deputies.

The deputies of Jilin, Tianjin, and some other provinces and municipalities had many thoughts and feelings while talking about the system that mayors take charge of "vegetable baskets." Some deputies said in their speeches that under market economic conditions, to enrich and diversify "vegetable baskets," we must put "vegetable baskets" into markets. At the group meeting to examine and discuss the government work report, Deputy He Zhukang, secretary of the Jilin Provincial Party Committee, urged the mayors present that we must not simply regard the system that mayors take charge of "vegetable baskets" as one to assign targets to different layers from provinces and municipality to counties and districts and never forget to bring market mechanisms into play. The investment in the "vegetable basket" project should concentrate on the areas that lower production costs and make the distribution structure more reasonable. We should seek the best social benefits and the best economic benefits of "vegetable baskets" around markets.

Some deputies from Changchun, a typical northern city with long winters, said that the "vegetable basket" of the city has been changed from "the people eating what they have had" in the past to "having what they want to eat" at present. Undoubtedly, this profound historical change has been brought about by the market economy. The change in Changchun city's "vegetable basket" inspires us: At the time of supplying the vegetables and foodstuffs that are related to the people's tables and of strengthening the dynamics of administrative macro regulations and controls, we should also pay attention to suiting and using the market mechanisms. Only by so doing will we be able to really ensure that vegetable growers can make money and those who eat vegetables are satisfied.

In fact, in the final analysis, the broad masses of the people have two increasingly higher demands for "vegetable baskets"—good and cheap. However, it is not easy to meet these two requirements. What shall we rely on to attain these targets? The thinking of Deputy Mi Fengjun, mayor of Changchun city, inspired the same feelings in others: Use market demands to guide and promote production, and develop markets to enliven circulation spheres and ensure supply. Goods prices are stable only when markets are brisk. As long as the system that mayors take charge of "vegetable baskets" is well linked with the market mechanisms under the conditions of developing the socialist market economy—putting "vegetable baskets" into markets—"vegetable gardens" will be well built and the people will have good vegetables to eat.

Tianjin's vegetables are cheaper than those of any other large cities because their "vegetable gardens" are built according to the people's tastes and market demands, and their vegetable prices are well managed. A deputy from Tianjin said that only when there is an ample supply of vegetables and a complete variety of vegetables will vegetable prices be well managed. This is obviously a dialectical relation in our practical life, and the people can really see so from their rice bowls.

Under the market economic conditions, all cities' "vegetable baskets" should be combined into a whole. That is, we must have the "awareness of big vegetable baskets." The areas with fertile soil, proper weather, and high scientific and technological levels should not only ensure their own "vegetable baskets" but also produce more vegetables and sell more to other places. All places should open their doors wide to move vegetables and foodstuffs in and out.

As long as mayors concentrate more energy on grasping "vegetable baskets" and on putting "vegetable baskets" into markets, we will certainly have full baskets.

Crime and Punishment in PRC for 3-16 Mar

HK1603082095

[FBIS Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on crime, investigations, trials, sentencings,

and other judicial-related activities in the PRC monitored during the period 3-16 March. The source and mode of processing are given in parentheses at the end of each entry. Certain reports deemed more significant may have been filed separately, in which case the summary will include the serial number of the separately filed item.

As documented by the stories listed below, during this period PRC crime reportage covered a broad range of topics, focussing on no one particular issue.

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. Company Owner Held for Ransom

Yan Chunfu, owner of a U.S.-based company, was followed by members of an international criminal gang on his investment trip to his home town, Fuzhou. On 3 December 1994, a group of criminals, posing as policemen, stormed into Yan's house in the Guanxi District of Changle County; robbed Yan Chunfu of \$5,000 and 10,000 yuan in cash and three gold rings; and took him away. The criminal gang was said to comprise criminals from Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, and some other countries. The kidnappers called Yan's father, demanding that a ransom of \$5 million be deposited in a certain Hong Kong bank account. Yan's father reported the case to the police. On 31 December 1994, Pingnan County's armed police officers successfully captured all 11 kidnappers; seized three pistols, one Santana car, 40,000 yuan in cash, and a cellular phone; and rescued Yan Chunfu. (Summary) (Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 19 Feb 95 p 2)

NATIONAL

Corrupt Law Enforcement Personnel Uncovered

Between January and November 1994, procuratorial organs throughout the country investigated and prosecuted 3,637 lawbreakers who worked with judicial and administrative law enforcement organs. This number was higher than at any previous time. Zhang Siqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, said that this gave expression to the in-depth development of the anticorruption struggle in the past year. (Translated Excerpt) (Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 95 p 3—HK0603133495)

Minister Discloses Crime Statistics, Abduction Cases

Public Security Minister Tao Siju recently disclosed that between August 1994 and January 1995, police cracked a total of 882,000 criminal cases, capturing 41,000 criminals and 277,000 people involved in organized crime. He added: Since 1991, Guangxi police have rescued tens of thousands of abducted women and children. In 1993, Guangxi police cracked more than 1,740 abduction cases, smashed more than 290 criminal gangs, captured nearly 2,000 criminals involved in the abduction and sale of women and children, and rescued nearly 1,000 women and some 72 children. In 1994, the

city of Chongqing tried and wound up some 144 cases of abduction of women and children, and punished a total of 251 criminals involved in those cases. The Chongqing Intermediate People's Court tried and wound up China's largest abduction case involving some 130 abducted women and children, sentencing four criminals to death, one criminal to death with a reprieve, and 30 criminals to life imprisonment or imprisonment of 20 years or less. In 1994, Inner Mongolian police solved a total of 86 cases of the abduction of women and children, smashed 33 criminal gangs, captured a total of 168 criminals involved in the abduction and sale of women and children, and rescued more than 480 women and children. (Summary) (Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0747 GMT 7 Mar 95)

Cultural Markets "Rectified"

Since the fall of 1994, China has rectified some 6,920 cultural markets; seized more than 11 million illegally printed books and publications, more than 2.06 million counterfeit audio-visual products, more than 1.38 million compact discs, and more than 25,000 laser discs; banned a total of 5,863 unlicensed book stands; revoked the business licenses of some 1,612 book stands; shut down more than 1,800 book stands; filed a total of 1,020 major cases; wound up a total of 615 cases; smashed a total of 868 "pornography manufacturing" and "pornography marketing" dens; arrested a total of 4,558 people; and prosecuted and sentenced a total of 327 people. (Summary) (Beijing FAZHI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 95 p 1)

PROVINCIAL

BEIJING

Beijing Introduces Patrol System To Curb Crime, Transients

A police patrol system is expected to be set up in eight downtown districts and two tourist resorts in Beijing before 1 May, said Zhang Liangji, newly elected director of the Beijing Public Security Bureau. The measure is aimed at reducing crime, especially theft, and at ensuring the capital's social stability. Beijing last year experienced an increase in violent crimes and crimes caused by the transient population. Handling crimes caused by transients will be the public security sector's major task this year, said Zhang. Vice Mayor Meng Xuenong said Beijing will not allow the transient population to surpass 30 percent of the local population of 11 million. (Summary) (Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 4 May 95 p 3—HK0503045095)

FUJIAN

Action Taken Against Seaborne Smuggling

Efforts to crack down on marine smuggling have achieved satisfactory results, but the situation is still serious. Stronger measures will be taken to tackle the problem this year, said Hong Shaohu, deputy of the

Eighth National People's Congress and head of the Fujian provincial armed police. Hong said border guards seized 31 smuggling boats and recovered RMB 62 million [renminbi] in smuggled goods last year. According to Hong, two kinds of smuggling activities are on the increase: Trafficking in counterfeit banknotes and drug trafficking. The problem is aggravated by the fact that traffickers are well-organized, and are equipped with advanced communication tools. Mr. Hong hoped that police on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait could cooperate more closely to hit contrabandists. (Summary) (Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in English 1137 GMT 3 Mar 95—HK0303143395)

Public Security Organs Solve Drug Cases

In 1994, Fujian's public security organs cracked more than 100 drug cases; seized more than 79,000 grams of heroin and a large quantity of "ice," opium, and caffeine; and captured some 10 drug traffickers from Taiwan. For instance, Fuzhou's public security organs smashed three drug dens and rounded up dozens of drug addicts. Xiamen's public security organs smashed a total of 87 drug dens and rounded up more than 230 drug addicts. (Summary) (Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1131 GMT 4 Mar 95)

Public Security Department Teleconference

The provincial public security department called a teleconference on 8 March at which Huang Songlu, member of the provincial party committee's standing committee and director of the public security department, announced that the province will immediately launch a large-scale crackdown on triad activities, vice, organized crime, and hooliganism, as well as crimes like armed robbery, murder, sabotage with explosives, highway banditry, train robbery, kidnapping, drug trafficking, smuggling, financial fraud, the abduction and sale of women and children, car jacking, and so on. The province will devote more energy to the pursuit and capture of escaped criminals who commit heinous crimes; the seizure of illegal firearms and ammunition; the breaking up of underground arsenals; and the eradication of such vices as prostitution, gambling, and drugs. (Summary) (Fuzhou ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1023 GMT 8 Mar 95)

GUANGDONG

Shenzhen Gambling Den Broken Up

The provincial public security office and the Baoan district public security sub-bureau took joint action on the evening of 13 March to break up an underground casino in an amusement park in Baoan's Shajian Town. Based on clues provided by the masses, some 20 cadres and policemen launched a sudden attack on the gambling den at 2140. They busted some 100 gamblers, including 14 staffers, and captured 33,400 yuan and HK\$33,600 [Hong Kong dollars] in cash stakes. The 100 offenders were taken to local public security department

for further investigation. (Summary) (Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1017 GMT 14 Mar 95)

Guangzhou Arrests Con Artist

Guangzhou police today arrested Song Chongli, a swindler who had cheated more than 300 people—including teachers, workers, individual operators, and office workers—of more than tens of millions of yuan through so called "fund raising" activities over the past three years. (Summary) (Guangzhou ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1235 GMT 6 Mar 95)

Maoming Police Seize Illegal Firearms

From 11 to 28 February, police in the city of Maoming seized a total of 599 illegal guns, including 23 military guns; 614 rounds of ammunition; and 678 lethal weapons. They solved a total of 184 arms cases, captured a total of 120 armed criminals and other types of criminals, and broke up a number of underground arsenals. (Summary) (Guangzhou ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0944 GMT 8 Mar 95)

Zhuhai Probes Supply of Protected Species as Food Items

Zhuhai recently investigated a total of 30 hotels, restaurants, and food stalls suspected of cooking and selling wild animals under state protection. A large number of wild animals under state protection were seized on the spot. They included huge lizards, boas, variegated eels, pangolins, large geckos, owls, and so on. A total of 15 hotels, restaurants, and food stalls were punished in accordance with state law. (Summary) (Guangzhou ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1046 GMT 10 Mar 95)

Shenzhen Tries Largest-Ever Graft Case

Shenzhen today tried its largest-ever graft case. Liang Jianyun, an accountant at the Futian Branch of the People's Construction Bank of China, was accused of having embezzled 13 million yuan and \$0.8 million, and misappropriated HK\$6 million in public funds. The trial at the Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court is still going on. (Summary) (Shenzhen ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1231 GMT 10 Mar 95)

Police Break Up Car Theft Syndicate

The Guangzhou Municipal Police said at a press conference that acting on information provided by police in Dongguan, they had smashed a "major" car theft syndicate that was run jointly by a local gang and a number of Hong Kong people. Nine locals and four Hong Kong residents were arrested and nine stolen Toyota Crowns were recovered. Two Hong Kong residents, surnamed Man and Chan, were arrested by the Dongguan police. They admitted that the syndicate specialized in stealing luxury model cars in Guangzhou, Dongguan, and Shenzhen. Following this lead, police on 29 January arrested

two more Hong Kong residents, surnamed Tsang and Fong, and two Huizhou natives, surnamed Gu and Liao. Another member of the syndicate, surnamed Tang, was arrested in Zhuhai. A man surnamed Li and a couple surnamed Zhu were caught red-handed as they were handling booty in Huizhou. During the trial, the gang admitted to having stolen some 50 luxury cars. The police are still seeking other suspects, as well as stolen cars not yet recovered. (Summary) (Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE English 1400 GMT 6 Mar 95)

Shenzhen Airport Police Seize Gun-Toting Passenger

On 11 March, safety staff who were screening baggage at Shenzhen airport discovered a gun disguised as a functioning cigarette lighter. The owner of the bag was arrested. He was identified as one Li, aged 29, who came from Guangxi and was to take Flight 46801 bound for Beijing. Shenzhen police are conducting further investigations. (Summary) (Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in English 1351 GMT 15 Mar 95—HK1503154095)

GUANGXI

Police To Intensify Campaign Against Drugs

Police this year will intensify their prohibition of drugs, and their activities against the trafficking of drugs and guns in border areas. They have focused their crackdown on drug trafficking gangs that are in collusion with domestic and overseas criminals, and that operate in an inter-regional and cross-border way. As drugs are an international problem, police have strengthened their co-operation with international drug prohibition organizations, and especially with police in Hong Kong, Macao and Vietnam. Guangxi police also have assisted police forces in ten provinces. (Summary) (Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in English 1137 GMT 3 Mar 95—HK0303143795)

HAINAN

Public Security Bureau Chiefs Meet

The province convened a meeting of public security bureau chiefs in Haikou 26-28 February. Governor Ruan Chongwu, secretary of the provincial party committee, attended the meeting, at which Wang Xueping—member of the provincial party committee's standing committee, vice governor, and secretary of the province's political and legal affairs committee—delivered a speech. Wang affirmed Hainan's 1994 public security work, and called for building a competent public security contingent, and for enhancing party and government leadership over public security work. Hu Zhihua, director of the provincial public security department, also delivered a speech, in which he said: In 1994, the whole province solved a total of 4,252 criminal cases, including 2,950 major ones; smashed a total of 918 criminal gangs; and seized 3,491 guns; thereby dealing a

telling blow at all types of criminals. (Summary) (Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 95 p 1)

LIAONING

Dalian Solves Cigarette Smuggling Case

The Dalian City Customhouse recently solved a major case of tobacco smuggling, seizing more than 1,800 boxes of Marlboro cigarettes worth more than 8 million yuan on the market. The smuggled cigarettes were found hidden in a container declared to contain 100 imported metal bathtubs by an unidentified hinterland company. (Summary) (Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1032 GMT 7 Mar 95)

SHANDONG

Restaurant Owner Executed for Killing Employee

Jia Jiqin, owner of the Xingfa Restaurant in Qingdao, was convicted and sentenced to death by the Qingdao Intermediate People's Court on 7 December 1994 for having killed her employee, Zheng Chengfeng, with boiling water. The 43-year-old restaurant owner was said to have maltreated, beaten, and injured Zheng, who was an 18-year-old girl from the nearby mountainous areas, on many occasions. Finally, on 5 August 1994, she poured six ladlefuls of boiling water onto Zhang, who died in hospital the next day. After being sentenced to death on 7 December, Jia Jiqin was immediately taken to an execution ground, where she received a bullet in the back of the head. (Summary) (Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 95 p 11)

SHANGHAI

Shanghai Takes Action Against IPR Infringement

Some 7.48 million counterfeit products, worth more than RMB 30 million, were burned in Chuansha on 13 March. They included health care products, famous cigarettes and wines, telephones, computer disks, clothing, and audio-visual products. These products all had counterfeit trademarks or packaging. At the same time, the Shanghai Municipal Intellectual Property Rights Joint Meeting Committee and the Industrial and Commercial Administration made public the results of dealing with a batch of counterfeit cases, including the counterfeiting of 3M computer disks by Ningbo's Huada Magnetic and Electronic Product Company Limited, and the piracy of the trademark of a German company in Shanghai by the U.S. Boss Sportswear Company Limited. (Summary) (Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in English 0829 GMT 14 Mar 95—HK1403093495)

Official Sentenced in Shanghai's Largest-Ever Embezzlement Case

Shanghai, March 15 (AFP)—A Shanghai government official has been sentenced to 14 years in prison in China's biggest embezzlement case involving 27.78 million yuan (3.3 million dollars), a report said Wednesday.

Yang Min, 44, former chief accountant and administrative manager of the Pudong branch of the Shanghai Posts and Telecommunication Administration, was given the sentence on March 2, the Xinmin Evening Post (XINMIN WANBAO) said. Yang was charged with having illegally transferred 20.28 million yuan from the department to his personal account between December 1992 and September 1993, the paper said. Earlier reports said the embezzled amount included 14 million yuan from branch sales, one million in an asset valuation fee returned to the department from a bank and five million meant to be used to purchase pagers. Yang also withdrew 7.5 million yuan from company accounts and used the money together with 11.2 million yuan from his own account to create a lending service. He made 195,000 yuan from the lending operation, the reports said. (Transcribed Text) (Hong Kong AFP in English 1007 GMT 15 March 95)

SHANXI

Major Case of Robbery of Historical Relics Uncovered

Eleven clay heads from Song Dynasty Buddhist statues, which had been kept in a temple in Xiaxian, were stolen on the early morning of 2 May 1994. They were sold to Lin Ruiyong in Guangzhou for 45,000 yuan, and eventually were smuggled into Hong Kong. The case eventually was solved by the Shanxi public security forces, and the culprits—Li Guancai, Wang Jinfu, and Mi Wenkui—were rounded up in February. Chief culprit Li Quan was arrested at Qinghuangdao Railway Station on 9 February. (Summary) (Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 95 p 7)

Science & Technology

Airbus To Land With Satellite Navigation

HK1703073395 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 Mar 95 p 5

[By Chen Qide: "Airbus To Land With Navigation By Satellite"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shanghai—An Airbus Industrie A340 aircraft will demonstrate automatic landings with satellite navigation in Shanghai, Beijing and Guangzhou in late March.

"The performance will give pilots and maintenance staff from several major Chinese airlines the chance to experience the A340 first hand," Jean Pierson, president of Airbus Industrie told China Daily yesterday.

Normally, when visibility is so bad that pilots cannot see to land their aircraft, they must either postpone their flights until the weather improves or divert to other airports.

Satellite navigation offers an alternative to such postponements and diversions that enhances safety when the weather is bad.

The performance also is a sales promotion for Airbus business in China.

China Eastern Airlines has agreed to purchase five A340-300s, and the first aircraft will be delivered in May 1996, said Pierson.

China Eastern is the first Chinese airline to buy this new aircraft

"China Eastern now has eight aircraft from Airbus Industrie. By the end of this year, a total of 40 aircraft will be in flight in China," said Pierson.

The Shenyang Aircraft Manufacturing Factory and Xian Aircraft Manufacturing Factory process aircraft parts for Airbus Industrie.

According to a survey by Airbus Industrie, China is expected to need 620 aircraft for civil aviation by the year 2011.

"Airbus Industrie is considering a 530-850 seat A3XX project, which is expected to cost \$8 billion to \$10 billion," said Pierson.

Scientists Invent New Magnetic Material

OW1703014695 Beijing XINHUA in English 0130 GMT 17 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA)—The invention of a new type of metallic high-polymer magnetic chemical compounds by Chinese scientists represents a significant breakthrough in this field.

The invention, by researchers at southwest China's Sichuan Normal University, could lead to a series of important technical innovations in weaponry, electronics and information techniques.

According to the researchers, the new development will allow communication without using antennas, for instance by cellular phones, tanks and satellites.

Military & Public Security

TZU CHING Interviews Public Security Minister

HK1603090595 Hong Kong TZU CHING in Chinese 5 Mar 95 pp 13-15

Interview with Tao Siju, minister of public security, by special correspondent Guan Shan (0385 1472), place and date not given: "Tao Siju, Chinese Public Security Minister, Answers Reporter's Questions"]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Guan] We deeply appreciate you taking time out of your busy schedule to give me this interview at the beginning of a new year.

[Tao] I am delighted to give you an interview. I would like to take this opportunity to wish the readers of your magazine well.

[Guan] First of all, can you describe the major achievements of public security organs across the country in 1994 in keeping social order and fighting crime, especially in cracking down on criminal gangs, solving serious cases, and clamping down on firearm smuggling and drug trafficking?

[Tao] In 1994, with active support from various social sectors, Chinese public security organs conscientiously fulfilled their duties and achieved relatively notable achievements in cracking down on crime, safeguarding social order, and ensuring smooth progress in the country's reform, opening up, and economic construction. Since early last year, public security organs across the country have stepped up efforts to fight crime, have mounted nonstop operations against serious crimes, have taken further measures to hold county and city public security organs accountable for solving criminal cases, and have continuously improved their investigative abilities, which has resulted in more cases being solved, particularly big and serious cases. Compared with the previous year, from January to November 1994, the country's public security organs solved 65,317 serious criminal cases, an increase of 20.4 percent; and made 74,754 more arrests, an increase of 17.3 percent. The efforts targeted local ruffians and criminal gangs. From January to November, 18,595 criminal gangs were cracked, an increase of 10 percent from the same period of the previous year. Action against firearm and drug trafficking in the southwest border region also scored notable results. A number of extraordinary firearm and drug trafficking cases were solved. Through careful detective work and planning, we arrested and punished harshly a number of noted drug traffickers from inside and outside the borders, effectively deflating the arrogance of criminals. We also stepped up action against smuggling and illegal border-crossings in coastal areas, especially in southeastern coastal areas, and stopped such crimes from increasing. As a result, smuggling and massive illegal border-crossings decreased noticeably. Although 1994 still saw an increase in serious criminal cases, the above actions lowered the rate of the increase by 2.1 percentage points from the same period of the previous year.

In conjunction with this severe crackdown, localities also concentrated on cleaning up areas of very poor social order and successfully stopped the situation from deteriorating. We mounted large-scale operations nationwide targeting illegal firearms and ammunition. We seized 214,000 firearms, 2,223 of which were military-issued firearms; the rest were either home-made or steel-ball guns. We also launched special operations against vice, drugs, gambling, and pornography in some key provinces and regions. This helped clean up the social climate and improve social law and order. We are acutely aware that social order in some areas remains poor, the masses are still not satisfied, and that we have not effectively prevented serious theft, robberies, and murders. We will continue to work hard to prevent and crack down on crime.

[Guan] Was there any progress in the cooperation between the mainland and Hong Kong police forces last year? What did this cooperation achieve? What steps are being taken to consolidate and strengthen this type of cooperation this year? What will kind of relationship will the future Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [SAR] police force have with the Chinese public security forces?

[Tao] Cooperation between mainland public security organs and the Hong Kong police force in combating cross-border crime in recent year has been highly fruitful and has achieved positive results. Over the past two years, the two police forces maintained a smooth, reliable, and effective channel of communication, with greater exchanges in intelligence, personnel, and information for background checks in permit processing, and joint investigations into a number of cases. Through the International Criminal Police Organization [Interpol] the two police forces cooperated extensively in cracking down on crime involving the use of firearms, smuggling, drug trafficking, economic fraud, and organized crime. In May last year, we returned to the Hong Kong police five luxury yachts stolen in Hong Kong and eight suspects in these thefts. We solved two cross-border kidnappings in coordination with our Hong Kong counterparts. The Hong Kong police also worked actively with mainland public security organs to crack down on drug-related crime, smuggling, and economic and organized crime. Such cooperation has played a positive role in safeguarding social order and maintaining stability in both Hong Kong and the mainland. Through Guangzhou-Hong Kong meetings, border meetings, and visits between the heads of the Hong Kong and mainland Interpol offices, we have strengthened ties and increased understanding. As Guangzhou is a neighbor of Hong Kong and Macao, its provincial public security organs have strengthened their cooperation with the Hong Kong police force, with further increases in crime intelligence exchanges and criminal investigations. Last year, Hong Kong's new commissioner of police, Hui Ki-on, visited Beijing; and Zhu Entao, director of the Interpol Chinese National Central Bureau, visited Hong Kong. Other types of visits and meetings are increasing. We have stressed many times that increasing ties and cooperation between the mainland and Hong Kong police forces benefits Hong Kong's stability and prosperity, the Hong Kong citizens' work and living conditions, Hong Kong's smooth transition, and stability and social order on the mainland, particularly in the Guangdong region. We hope that, in the future, the two police departments can, apart from holding more work meetings, conduct more visits and fraternal and various other activities and increase exchanges in police work, education and training, technical equipment, and culture and sports. We believe that as "1997" approaches, cooperation between Hong Kong and the Guangdong police will be further consolidated and strengthened. As regards maintaining Hong Kong's social law and order, ensuring a smooth transition, and maintaining stability in Hong

Kong society after 1997, the biggest concern is whether the Hong Kong police force remains stable. Article 100 of the Basic Law states: "The civil servants working for the Hong Kong government, including the police department, before the Hong Kong SAR is established shall be retained..." The concerned central departments have also reiterated many times the policy on Hong Kong police officers of all ranks.

The Hong Kong police force is the basic force for safeguarding law and order in the Hong Kong region. In the latter half of the transitional period, the social order of the Hong Kong region is still the responsibility of the British Hong Kong authorities. According to the Basic Law, after 1997, the "Hong Kong SAR government is in charge of safeguarding social order in the Hong Kong SAR." The Hong Kong police force will be organized by the SAR government but will continue to be a basic force for safeguarding prosperity and stability in the Hong Kong region. I hope that Hong Kong will enjoy a good social order. I believe that the Hong Kong police officers will stay and continue to discharge their duty of safeguarding law and order in Hong Kong society. I am also deeply convinced that Hong Kong police officers will certainly play their expected roles for Hong Kong's prosperity and stability after China resumes the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong.

[Guan] On 21 December last year, the "(Draft) People's Police Law" was submitted to the National People's Congress Standing Committee for deliberation. Could you tell us something about it?

[Tao] Under the new situation of reform, opening up, and building a socialist market economic system, the people's police face many new situations and tougher and heavier missions in defending state security and social stability and strengthening social order. Many problems faced by the police in law enforcement urgently need to be solved through legislation. The regularization and modernization of the police force also needs to be put on a legal track. Faced with the new situation, the "PRC People's Police Law" promulgated in 1957 can no longer respond to the practical and objective requirements. Therefore, it is extremely necessary to sum up the experiences gained from the implementation of the 1957 law and use it as a basis for drafting a new people's police ordinance.

The guiding thoughts for drafting the current "people's police law" are: Ensure the lawful leadership and management of the state on the people's police, ensure that people's police fulfill their lawful duties, exercise their powers lawfully, give full play to their functional role, safeguard state security, social stability, and social order, and protect the people. At the same time, the law must also embody completely the fundamental principle of serving the people, ensure effective and lawful supervision of the police by the people, and prevent the police from abusing their power. I have noticed that some Hong Kong media are covering the deliberation of the draft of

the "Police Law" by the NPC Standing Committee, some of them highlighting the basic contents of the draft law. At present, the NPC Standing Committee is revising the draft "Police Law" based on the views and recommendations of deputies in an attempt to get all sectors involved to work hard so that the law can be promulgated as soon as possible.

[Guan] Please tell us something about the building of the Chinese public security force. Is it true that all officers receive vocational training? What about their academic qualifications, and procedures for supervising police officers in law enforcement and handling individual police officers who have broken discipline and the law?

[Tao] Viewed from the facts, the Chinese public security force overall is good; it is a force with a strong sense of discipline and combat power. The majority of public security cadres, policemen, soldiers and officers of the armed police corps work hard under heavy work duties and tough working conditions; they dedicate themselves to work selflessly; fight day and night; are ready to shed blood and sacrifice themselves if necessary; and contribute much toward safeguarding the country's stability, social law and order, and reform and ensuring smooth progress in opening up, and economic construction. From 1988 to the first half of 1994, 1,655 public security cadres and policemen were killed and 46,856 were wounded in the line of duty. No department suffers as many casualties as does the public security force in peacetime. In recent years, to raise the overall quality of the public security force, we have continuously strengthened education for public security members, have put forward the guideline of "demanding quality from education with a view to producing quality in police work and combat power." We have emphasized training low-ranking commanders, professional staff and officers and cadres on active duty in major public security services. We offer special study courses, adult self-learning examinations, correspondence courses, evening courses at universities, certificate courses, and various other studies. At the same time, we have made progress in our efforts to build a system and a body of management rules in the public security force, laying down clear regulations. This has further promoted the regularization of the public security force.

Of course, we understand very well why the masses are still complaining about the public security force. It is because the cultural and professional qualities of the force still cannot meet the requirements of their jobs and need to be improved. The awareness of the law is not very strong among some people. These people have little regard for the masses and they infringe on their rights. A very small minority could not withstand the temptation of the corruption and erosion of standards in the outside world and have become black sheep within the force. Some have even perverted the course of justice and connived to commit crimes. Although this is only the doing of a very few people, such behavior has tarnished the image of the people's police and has ruined the

relationship between the police and the people. We have always taken this situation seriously. We have consistently ruled the force with a stern hand in accordance with the law and would not tolerate violations within the force or let these violations go unpunished. We work very hard to ensure clean government within police organs. There are organs specially charged with educating police officers. The state Ministry of Supervision has departments permanently posted within public security organs to monitor and investigate discipline violations. All violations of discipline and breaking of law in the police force are handled strictly, in accordance with law, and are open to public supervision. In 1994, 6,823 cases of discipline and law breaking involving 8,153 people across the country were investigated; criminal proceedings were initiated against 437 of them; and 6,734 were disciplined with party and government rules. We are confident and capable of managing the police force well and keep it serving the people wholeheartedly in a selfless and dedicated spirit.

[Guan] What do you think are the toughest problems facing public security work right now? How are you solving them?

[Tao] Law and order is a problem in many countries and has garnered the attention of the government. In China, as reform and opening up deepens, and the socialist market economic system takes shape, the entire social structure is going through enormous changes, with the appearance of different thoughts, concepts, and behavior. This has promoted greatly the development of the social productive forces and has raised people's standard of living, but they have also brought a series of new problems in law and order. In the transition from an old to a new system, it difficult to build a new social control and preventive mechanism suited to the new situation. China is vast in area as well as a populous country, with different levels of development. This poses many difficulties for the administration of law and order and crime fighting. Therefore, public security organs have heavy duties and arduous missions in safeguarding law and order and cracking down on crime. But we are fully confident that we will obtain a better law and order environment, as we did in solving other problems related to reform and opening up. We believe that, as long as we play our functional role fully, continuously push for reform in the public security force and building new work mechanisms adapted to the socialist market economic system, vigorously strengthen comprehensive treatment in social law and order, enhance the construction of spiritual civilization in society as a whole, and closely rely on the people and the power of entire society in building new social controls and preventive mechanisms, we will be able to develop the economy and control crime at the same time. The country's law and order situation will improve further, and public security organs will make greater contributions toward safeguarding reform and opening up and ensuring smooth economic construction.

[Guan] Can you tell us something about the challenges and satisfactions of public security work?

[Tao] Public security work is a very challenging job; it requires full devotion if it is to be done well. I may say it is a tough job. But through hard work, cases are solved, criminals punished, people protected, and the country's security is assured, and so the economy can develop smoothly. It is hard for outsiders to appreciate the satisfaction we gain from our work. Public security cadres and policemen officers are characterized by: Taking on tough jobs gladly, dedicating themselves selflessly, and carrying out extraordinary duties at ordinary work posts. The governments and the people fully recognize the contributions made by the public security cadres and police officers in deepening reform, expanding opening up, speeding up development, and maintaining the stability of the overall situation.

I have been involved in public security work since I joined the revolution in 1950. The most unforgettable incident during this period was the great change in my work position 12 years ago, when I was promoted from deputy commissioner to deputy minister. When I was promoted to minister in 1990, my workload became heavier, and more problems required study and research. How was I to lead this 900,000-strong public security force and do various jobs well?—These were the demands my job put on me. All these years, I have been working while at the same time learning about things in various fields. I work hard to be a good leader of the public security force.

[Guan] Would you say a few things to the readers of TZU CHING?

[Tao] The staff have done a good job of running TZU CHING. It has its own style and often publishes significant and valuable information. Since reform and opening up, public security has marched in step with the times and has increased in transparency. We wish and hope to strengthen ties and cooperation with the media to enable society to understand our work. I hope that TZU CHING will enjoy increasing popularity among readers.

Tibet Security Department on State Security Law
OW1703003395 Lhasa XIZANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Feb 95 p 3

[Article by the Office of the Tibet Autonomous Regional State Security Department: "Safeguard National Security and Fulfill Legal Obligations—In Commemoration of the Second Anniversary of the Promulgation of the 'PRC State Security Law'"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] As the old saying goes: "Every man has a share of responsibility for the fate of his country." Safeguarding our country's security, honor, and interests is the duty of the state security organ, as well as the obligation and right of all citizens and organizations. While studying and publicizing the "State

Security Law" and the "Detailed Rules for Implementing the State Security Law," it is necessary, first and foremost, to enhance patriotism and the awareness of state security among the large numbers of cadres, workers, and people; to resolutely uphold national unification; to strengthen national unity; and to oppose national separatism; so as to promote economic construction in Tibet.

It has been two years since the promulgation of the "State Security Law." All citizens and organizations should obtain a better understanding of the rights and obligations stipulated in this law. [passage omitted]

In our socialist country, we should—and are entirely capable of doing so—rely on the whole society and all citizens to safeguard the country's security, honor, and interests. This is because the PRC is a socialist country ruled by the people's democratic dictatorship, led by the working class, and founded on the alliance between workers and peasants. National unification and unity and the people's survival and development all hinge upon the security of the state. Any country, group, or hostile organization that attempts to stir up national separatism and to undermine China's peaceful unification under a certain pretext will be punished by law. In this sense, the people's democratic dictatorship is a fundamental system that all people must observe and resolutely defend. Supporting and upholding the people's democratic dictatorship is the legal obligation of each and every PRC citizen. [passage omitted] Since the founding of the PRC, hostile forces inside and outside the territory have never ceased their espionage activities against China. They have adopted various means to infiltrate our country, and have camouflaged their unlawful aim under a lawful cover. In dealing with activities detrimental to state security, the special agency relied on the support of the masses and the relevant units and departments in uncovering a host of espionage and other hostile activities undermining national security, thereby smashing the plot of sabotage and defending national security and interests. All these suffice to prove that when all organizations and citizens conscientiously fulfill the rights and obligations stipulated by law, there will be a reliable guarantee for safeguarding the country's security, honor, and interests.

Under the new situation, we continue to face an acute struggle between forces safeguarding and undermining state security. Espionage organizations and hostile forces outside the territory have conspicuously increased their channels of infiltration into China, with more complex and diversified forms and a broader scope of activities. In view of the complex situation in the struggle, we should, even more, go all out to mobilize and rely on the broad masses of people in establishing the people's defense line against espionage activities while strengthening the work in this field, thereby setting up an iron-clad wall to effectively prevent and check behavior jeopardizing state security. Nevertheless, in recent years,

some people have weakened their awareness of national security. With their vigilance lost in the "war without the smoke of gunpowder," they have turned a blind eye to activities undermining state security. Some even supported and sheltered spies and hostile forces that jeopardized national security, refusing to support and cooperate with the state security agency in their work to defend national security. Still others even set up various barriers to obstruct, to interfere with, and to sabotage the state security agency's work. The "State Security Law" and the "Detailed Rules for Implementing the State Security Law" have codified the responsibility of the subject (citizens and organizations) for defending national security as well as the restraint for certain activities; and have also stipulated penalty for failing to fulfill the obligations. [passage omitted]

Tibet Armed Police Unit Calls for Opposing Splittism

OW1603144795 Lhasa XIZANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 95 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Work in a Down-to-Earth Way To Maintain Stability"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The first detachment directly under the Tibet Armed Police Corps held an enlarged meeting of its party committee on 23 February. The meeting called on all officers and men to have a clear understanding of the current situation, achieve ideological unity, work in a down-to-earth way, and maintain Tibet's long-term peace and stability.

Zhang Zhu, political commissar of the Armed Police Corps, addressed the meeting. He called on the officers and men of the detachment to have a clear understanding of the current domestic and international situation, know their serious responsibility, and keep a high degree of ideological vigilance. He encouraged the officers and men to do first-rate work, oppose splittism, and maintain long-term peace and stability in Tibet. Detachment commander Zeba Duojie chaired the meeting, summed up the detachment's 1994 work, and arranged its 1995 tasks. He urged the officers and men to strive to build up the detachment according to higher standards and to make even greater contributions to maintaining the unification of the motherland and stabilizing the situation in Tibet.

Zhang Zuocai, deputy political commissar of the detachment, analyzed the current situation in Tibet during the meeting. Zou Xianlong, deputy commander of the detachment, conveyed to the meeting the guidelines of the detachment headquarters conference. He urged personnel to pay attention to both military and political training, strive to enhance the armed police's ability to perform tasks and deal with contingencies, and perform deeds to usher in Tibet's 30th anniversary.

Tan Huasheng, commander of the Tibet Armed Police Corps, attended the meeting.

General**Statistics Bureau Reports Rapid Economic Growth in Feb***OW1703093395 Beijing XINHUA in English 0859
GMT 17 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA)—China's economy kept a momentum of high speed growth in February, with its industrial output registering a 15.5 percent increase over the same month last year, according to a report released today by the State Statistics Bureau.

The total industrial output in February was 122.2 billion yuan-worth, said the report, adding that the growth of light industry was quicker due to the celebration of the Spring Festival in February.

The total retail sales volume of the month was 149.2 billion yuan-worth, 28.3 percent up from the same month of last year, or 7.2 percent up when inflation is taken into account, according to the monthly report.

The total retail sales volume for the January-February period was 309.4 billion yuan, 31.4 percent higher than the same period last year. The rate of increase was nine percent when inflation is deducted.

Meanwhile, the report said, production of fertilizer, chemical pesticides and tractors also enjoyed brisk growth as plowing or preparation for plowing has started.

The report said that China continued to enjoy a surplus of exports compared with imports in February. The export volume was 8.9 billion U.S. dollars-worth and the import volume, 7.1 billion U.S. dollars-worth in February.

In addition, China's financial situation was also basically normal in February, said the report. China's fiscal income was increased by 13.4 percent, against an increase of 29.4 percent in expenditure.

Banks saw new deposits of 171.8 billion yuan, 63.8 billion yuan more than in the same month of last year, while a total of 33.6 billion yuan in loans, 20.4 billion yuan more than in February 1994, was issued.

The report said that inflation continued its decline in February. The retail sales price index was 19.7 percent, the first time it had dropped below 20 percent since June of last year.

Ministry Sources Report on Fiber Optic Cable Network*OW1703113895 Beijing XINHUA in English 1020
GMT 17 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA)—China has recently initiated the construction of two major optic-fiber cable lines running across the

country from east to west, and will try to put them into operation before the end of the year.

Sources at the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications said that by the end of the year a modern optic-cable telecommunications network, composed of 22 trunk optic-cable lines with a total length of 37,000 km, will be ready for operation.

The first of the two lines under construction runs from Hangzhou and Fuzhou on the east coast through Guiyang, Zunyi and Chongqing to Chengdu—a total length of 4,352 km. It will provide 120,000 long-distance communications lines. The other one runs from Beijing in the east through Hohhot and Yinchuan to Lanzhou, with a total length of 2,133 km, providing 30,000 long-distance communications lines.

The sources said that the two long-distance telecommunications lines are funded by the World Bank and aim to improve telecommunications in the economically underdeveloped areas in southwest and northwest China, and to reinforce telecommunications between the east and the west.

In the early 1990s China decided to construct a modern optic-fiber cable communications network before the year 2000, and defined 22 trunk lines for construction during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-1995).

During the Ninth Five-Year Plan period (1996-2000), China is expected to build another 17 trunk lines and 11 ground satellite stations. By then, every provincial capital will be connected with more than one trunk optic-fiber cable line and will have at least one ground satellite station.

By the end of this century China will have over 60,000 km of trunk lines to connect all the provincial cities and some large and medium-sized cities.

China's construction of telecommunications infrastructure has been developing fairly rapidly in recent years. Last year China invested 68.3 billion yuan in this field, while this year's total input is expected to exceed 80 billion yuan.

Port Facilities To Expand as Foreign Trade Increases*HK1703072495 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17
Mar 95 p 1*

[By Yang Yingshi: "Ports to Expand As Demand Picks Up"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Facing a continuous rise in foreign trade volume, China plans to expand its port facilities by building more deep-water berths in major coastal harbours, according to official sources.

The completion of these projects before the turn of the century is expected to greatly ease the country's overburdened cargo handling capacity, which can barely satisfy two thirds of the current demand.

Transportation officials say the existing port facilities are inadequate, especially in coping with the special needs of vessels handling containers, ore, bulk grain and cement.

The ports are also unevenly distributed with the majority located in the river delta areas.

The situation is expected to be improved by the completion of 32 new berths in coastal harbours, including 18 deep-water ones this year, according to Li Wuzhou, deputy director of the Ministry of Communications' Construction Management Department.

Priority will be given to a number of key berths under construction in coastal cities like Rizhao, Mantong, Shanghai, Shantou, Lianyungang, Dalian, Yingkou, Zhangjiakou and Fuzhou, Li said yesterday.

In addition to these, another 37 deep-water berths and a large number of medium and small size berths are being built.

In the next few years, the government will focus on building deep water channel transport systems for vessels carrying loads of coal, containers, ore, oil and bulk grain.

Deep-water berths which can handle large ships are in urgent demand in coastal China currently, and experts expect demand to soar over the next 15 years.

According to Li, who is in charge of port construction, China presently has about 490 deep-water berths scattered through 35 ports nationwide, most of which are in the Bohai Bay and the deltas of the Yangtze and Zhujiang rivers. Seventy-eight per cent of them can berth vessels with a capacity of up to 10,000 tons. They have a total handling capacity of about 1 billion tons.

At present, China has over 3,100 coastal and inland ports which play a substantial role in the State's economic development, transporting more than 90 per cent of the foreign trade cargo.

The yearly handling capacity of the five largest ports is over 50 million tons each: Shanghai, Qinhungdao, Guangzhou, Dalian and Ningbo, according to Li.

In the past two decades or so, Li said China had experienced distinct progress in port construction.

By the end of last year, 44 deep-water berths had been completed to move coal from the north to the south of the country. These operate as a coastal water transport network with Qinhungdao, Qingdao, Rizhao, Tianjin as centres in the north and Shanghai Ningbo, Guangzhou, Haikou as centres in the south.

Luojing port in Shanghai and Gaolan port in Zhuhai, each with a yearly capacity of more than 10 million tons, are under construction with their primary purpose being the transport of coal to the two deltas where energy is badly needed.

According to uncompleted estimation China has used more than \$1.7 billion of overseas funding in 29 port construction projects, creating 127 deep-water berths.

Finance & Banking

State Development Bank Gets First Syndication Loan

OW1603135395 Beijing XINHUA in English 1333
GMT 16 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA)—The State Development Bank (SDB) signed a syndication loan agreement worth 50 million U.S. dollars with a financial group made up of 16 foreign banks here today.

This was SDB's first overseas syndication loan since its establishment in March last year.

The seven-year loan, which has a two-year grace period, was arranged by the Bank of Japan and the Korea Development Bank.

According to SDB President Yao Zhenyan, the loan will be used by Jiangxi and Guangdong Provinces, and the Inner Mongolia and Ningxia autonomous regions for transport, energy, and raw materials projects.

SDB is China's largest policy-oriented bank. It wrote some 82 billion yuan worth of loans to state key projects in 1994.

Foreign Trade & Investment

Minister Wu Yi Discusses Foreign Trade in Tianjin

SK1703035295 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 21
Feb 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] On 20 February, Wu Yi, minister of foreign trade and economic cooperation, went to Tianjin to conduct inspections and also sponsored an on-the-spot meeting to solve practical problems. Zhang Lichang, mayor of the Tianjin Municipal government, attended the meeting and also expressed heartfelt thanks to the ministry for its consistent support to Tianjin's foreign economic work and trade. Li Shenglin, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and executive vice mayor of the municipal government; and Li Huifen, standing committee member of the municipal party committee and vice mayor of the municipal government, attended the meeting.

At the meeting, Wu Yi listened to the municipality's foreign economic and trade work report made by the municipal foreign economic and trade commission. Together with the directors of the departments concerned under the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, Wu Yi also talked with responsible persons of some specialized foreign trade companies,

industrial trade companies, and enterprises with export management rights in the municipality; answered their difficult questions; analyzed the international and domestic economic situations; and explained the policies on foreign economic relations and trade.

Last year, the municipality made gratifying achievements in developing foreign economic relations and trade. The municipality's foreign export trade volume in 1994 reached \$2.382 billion, witnessing an increase of 23.5 percent over 1993 and setting a historical record. The export scale was expanded and the economic results increased at the same pace. The ordinary trade increased steadily, and trade forms became more flexible. The export of mechanical and electronic products and technologies increased at a faster speed. Some \$552 million worth of mechanical and electronic products were exported during the year, seeing an increase of 31.8 percent over 1993 and setting a historical record. The technology export value reached \$80.15 million, an increase of 54.4 percent. The amounts of foreign capital directly used continued to increase. The direct use of foreign capital vertically and deeply developed to a higher level. The agreements signed last year involved \$3.5 billion in foreign capital, an increase of 55.5 percent over 1993. Internationally transnational companies and large financial groups enthusiastically made investments in Tianjin. Last year, more than 40 transnational companies and large financial groups registered their enterprises with Tianjin authorities, and the scale of their projects was ceaselessly expanded. The foreign capital involved in each project averaged at \$1.853 million, an increase of 194 percent over 1993. Notably more foreign capital was put in place. More than \$1 billion in foreign capital was put in place last year, roughly reaching the total in the past 10 years or so.

Wu Yi fully affirmed and highly praised the municipality's achievements in developing foreign economic relations and trade made in 1994. On behalf of the leading party group of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, she extended cordial regards and heartfelt thanks to the Tianjin foreign trade department, industrial trade companies, and the enterprises with export management rights. She pointed out: The staff members and workers of the foreign economic and trade front should clearly understand the situation, welcome challenges, strive to achieve this year's foreign economic and trade work, and elevate the work to a new height. We should regard the foreign export trade work as the most important task, strive to win a success by upgrading the quality of the work and increasing the added value of products, ceaselessly readjust the export commodity structure, meet the international market demands, upgrade the standing of export commodities, and enhance international markets' competitiveness. We should positively, reasonably, and effectively use foreign capital; upgrade the standing and quality of foreign capital utilization work; pay attention to introducing

capital-intensive and technology-intensive foreign-funded enterprises; and upgrade the overall quality of foreign-funded enterprises.

Wu Yi said: When comparing the foreign export trade volume in January this year with that in the corresponding period of last year, Tianjin's growth rate surpassed the nation's. The achievements are encouraging, and the amounts of foreign capital used continue to increase. She urged that foreign trade enterprises should work in cooperation with the state to consolidate the foreign trade management order, speed up the system reform, develop along with the orientation of large-scale management, and follow the path of developing enterprise groups and industrializing and internationalizing foreign trade. Wu Yi also urged that the broad masses of staff members and workers, as well as the cadres on the economic and trade front, should be administratively honest and self-disciplined and the economic and trade front should build a healthy and qualified cadre rank.

On the morning of 20 February, Wu Yi also heard the reports delivered by the responsible comrades of the development zone and the bonded zone, visited and inspected some enterprises in these two zones, and spoke highly of the zones' development and achievements.

Tianjin Secretary Meets With Toyota Delegation

SK1703035395 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Feb 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] On the morning of 16 February, at Yingbin Hall, Gao Dezhan, secretary of the municipal party committee, cordially met with Mr. Toyota Taro [name as transliterated], president of Toyota Motor Company, and his entourage. Gao Dezhan said: Tianjin should accelerate the development of the auto industry by regarding it as a pillar industry. While cooperating with Toyota Motor Company, Tianjin should conduct technological cooperation on an even larger scale by basing itself on the present and casting eyes on the future. In developing the auto industry, Tianjin should become a major cooperation partner of large companies with real strength and great influence.

Invited to China by the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry to discuss matters regarding mutual cooperation, the delegation of the Toyota Motor Company arrived in Tianjin for a visit on 16 February. While meeting with the delegation, Gao Dezhan extended a warm welcome to President Toyota Taro and his entourage for their visit to Tianjin and for their efforts to further expanding the cooperation between the two sides. He said: We have already happily seen the achievements scored in cooperation between the two sides. Since last year, negotiation on the projects aimed at expanding cooperation has proceeded smoothly. Tianjin has attached great importance to cooperation with Toyota Motor Company. We believe that President Toyota Taro's revisit to Tianjin will surely bring about new and even greater substantial results to the cooperation between the two sides.

Gao Dezhan said: Being the most important pillar industry of Tianjin, the auto industry is essential to the future development of Tianjin. Therefore, Tianjin will concentrate its financial, material, and technological resources on speeding up the development of the auto industry. The state has also given all-out support to the development of Tianjin's auto industry. In developing the auto industry, Tianjin must cooperate with large foreign enterprises, including Toyota Motor Company, under the prerequisite of abiding by state policies regarding the auto industry, by basing itself on the present and casting its eyes on the future. At present, Tianjin should accelerate the production of spare parts of cars on a joint venture and cooperation basis and should pay attention to developing new technology in order to lay a good foundation for even more extensive cooperation. With a good opportunity, topographical advantages, and the support of the people, it is high time for Tianjin to speed up the development of the auto industry. We hope that the cooperation between the two sides will be strengthened and accelerated through concerted efforts.

Mr. Toyota Taro said: Toyota Motor Company has established close cooperative relations with Tianjin, and the negotiation on producing spare parts of cars for the purpose of expanding the cooperation with Tianjin has proceeded smoothly. Toyota Motor Company will make even greater efforts to help develop Tianjin's auto industry and to expand cooperation with Tianjin.

Attending the reception were Li Shenglin and Zheng Zhiying, leader of the municipality; Wu Jixiang, deputy secretary general of the municipal government; and responsible persons of related fields in Tianjin. Onishi Toshiyoshi, vice president of Toyota Motor Company, was also there.

Meets ROK Delegation

SK1703004795 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] When meeting with the delegation from the ROK Trade Agents Association led by Mr. Mun Hung-yol, president of the association, at the Yingbin Hotel on the evening of 17 February, Gao Dezhan, secretary of the municipal party committee and honorary chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Council for the Promotion of International Trade, said: Tianjin has regarded the endeavor of opening wider to the outside world as an important part of its overall work arrangements for this year. The ROK is an important trade and cooperation partner of Tianjin. We welcome more people from the ROK enterprise, commercial, trade, and financial circles to come to Tianjin. Cooperation between Tianjin and the ROK has great potential and bright prospects.

The ROK Trade Agents Association, a nongovernmental organization composed of import and export agents, now has over 11,000 members. It has business contacts

with more than 100 countries in the world, and its annual import and export volume accounts for more than 82 percent of the ROK's total. The major purposes of the visit of the delegation, which came at the invitation of the Tianjin Chamber of International Commerce and the Tianjin Municipal Council for the Promotion of International Trade, are to investigate the investment climate, to hold economic and trade talks with Tianjin's enterprises, and to sponsor with Tianjin a symposium on Chinese and ROK enterprises and a trade cooperation fair.

Gao Dezhan extended a welcome to the ROK guests during the meeting. He said: Tianjin is opening wider to the outside world in all directions. In its foreign exchanges and cooperation, Tianjin has attached great importance to cooperation with the ROK enterprise, commercial and trade, and financial circles. The ROK is an important trade partner of Tianjin and also a good friend. With the advantages in their geographical positions and their economic complementarity, both sides have great potential for development. Tianjin's endeavor of opening to the outside world includes introduction of investment from abroad to establish enterprises and further development of foreign trade. Tianjin welcomes large as well as small and medium-sized enterprises to invest here, and it also has many small and medium-sized enterprises looking for cooperation partners. Tianjin and the ROK have established a very good foundation for their cooperation. They should further expand the cooperation, pursue common prosperity and development, and enter the 21st century hand in hand.

Mr. Mun Hung-yol said: The ROK Trade Agents Association has made business contacts and achieved mutual understanding with the Tianjin Municipal Council for Promotion of International Trade. We understand that Tianjin has a very good investment climate, that large enterprises of many countries had come to Tianjin to make investment, and that Tianjin's potential for investment is great. We are willing to develop and expand our cooperation with Tianjin.

Attending the meeting were municipal leaders Li Shenglin and Zheng Zhiying, as well as persons in charge from relevant departments.

Tianjin Mayor Meets With President of Matsushita

SK1703064495 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] On 23 February, Tianjin Mayor Zhang Lichang met with Yoshida Yasumasa [as transliterated], president of the Matsushita Electronics Industrial Spare Parts Company in Japan, and his entourage, who came to Tianjin to discuss matters related to a joint venture project. The host and the guests had profound talks on accelerating the pace of this joint venture project.

The Tianjin Electronics Industrial Elements Company and the Japan's Matsushita Electronics Industrial Spare Parts Company will build an electronics industrial elements production project in the form of a joint venture. Total investment in this project is estimated at \$40 million or more. The formal contract on this project will soon be signed. Zhang Lichang extended welcome to Yoshida Yasumasa and his entourage for their coming to Tianjin to promote the progress of this joint venture project. He said: We think very highly of the real strength and advanced technology of the Matsushita Company, and the Tianjin Municipal Government will give positive support for this joint venture project. He hoped that the project would proceed at a rapid pace and would be completed as soon as possible. He also welcomed the Matsushita Company to strengthen cooperation with Tianjin more extensively.

Mr. Yoshida Yasumasa thanked the Tianjin Municipal Government for its great support to this cooperation project and pledged to positively urge the Matsushita Company to accelerate cooperation with Tianjin.

Also attending the reception were responsible persons of the municipal planning commission, the municipal economic commission, the municipal foreign economic relations and trade commission, the municipal foreign affairs office, and the municipal electronic instrument and meter bureau.

Beijing Signs Memorandum on Building Heat Supply Plant

SK1703004595 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 95 p 1

[By reporter An Wei (1344 0251): "Cooperatively Build Dongjiao Heating Plant"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Beijing Municipal Heat and Power Plant will cooperate with the Kejian Company of the United State to build the Dongjiao Heat Supply Plant in Beijing Municipality. The memorandum on this project was formally signed on 14 February. Madame O'Leary, secretary of the Energy Department of the United States, and Ye Qing, vice minister of the State Planning Commission, Zhang Baifa, executive vice mayor of Beijing Municipality, and Zheng Yijun, assistant mayor, attended the signing ceremony.

The Beijing Municipal Dongjiao Heat Supply Plant is located in a place several km to the southeast of the Yansha commercial center. Total investment amounts to about \$65 million. This project is slated for completion in 1997. By that time, Beijing will increase its central heating area by 7 million square meters. Thus the strained heating supply situation in the Dongjiao District will be greatly alleviated. After completion and operation, Dongjiao Heat Supply Plant will integrate with the No. 1 Heat and Power Plant and the Zuojiazhuang Heat Supply Plant in operation.

Before the signing ceremony, Vice Mayor Zhang Baifa met with Luobode Shuerman [name as transliterated], vice president of the Kejian Company of the United States, acclaimed that Dongjiao Heat Supply Plant is a very good project, and exchanged views on the repayment of investment and remuneration.

At the signing ceremony, a number of Sino-American enterprises also signed agreements or memorandums on cooperation in energy.

Beijing Views Export-Oriented Industry

SK1703015295 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] The three major breakthroughs of optimizing joint ventures, expanding export, and rationally introducing foreign capital have promoted the sustained, sound, and rapid development of the export-oriented industry in Beijing.

The data show that Beijing's export-oriented industry has presently entered a stage of mature development. The main manifestations can be seen in the following three aspects:

First, the use of foreign capital by the industrial sector has jumped to another new height. Last year the average scale of the projects using foreign capital reached \$8.83 million, up 91.5 percent over the previous year, which was 3.4 times the average investment scale of Beijing's three types of foreign-funded enterprises of the corresponding period. Of this, 26 were large projects each involving more than \$10 million yuan. Most of the joint-venture items were concentrated on machinery and electronics, instruments and gauges, new materials, and other fund-intensive and technology-intensive industries, and the targets of cooperation are mostly concentrated on transnational companies of developed countries such as the European countries, the United States, and Japan. New breakthroughs were made in joint venture forms. In addition to developing joint ventures and cooperation with industries in foreign countries, Beijing has also developed joint ventures with international banking organs.

Second, the situation of creating foreign exchange through exports is encouraging. Last year the delivery of goods for export totalled \$16.15 billion, and direct exports totalled \$920 million, showing an increase of 52 percent and 51 percent respectively over the previous year. Key export enterprises showed their strong power. Last year there were 57 industrial enterprises each with an export volume of more than \$5 million, and 28 enterprises each with an export volume of more than \$10 million. The direct export system formed by industrial and trade companies, self-managed import and export enterprises, and the three types of foreign-funded enterprises has taken an initial shape and basically covered all trades and professions in the municipal industrial sector.

Last year the industrial enterprises directly exported \$923 million worth of goods, up more than 50 percent over the previous year.

Third, we have imported projects in line with Beijing's overall plan, paid attention to technology, and stressed actual results in the bidding work. Among the imported projects, large projects with large technological content and high starting point noticeably increased in number. A batch of key electricity, machinery, technology, and trade integrated projects and the municipal telephone project of the municipal telecommunications bureau, the subway train project, and Gaobeidian polluted water disposal plant project have filled not only the vacuum in the country in these aspects, but also further accelerated Beijing's development toward a modern city.

Guangdong Shuts Down 977 Foreign-Funded Firms

HK1703050995 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in English 1238 GMT 16 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Guangzhou, March 16 (CNS)—Some 977 overseas-funded enterprises in Guangdong were revoked by the province's Industrial and Commercial Administration last year. Some of these enterprises were revoked because of the following: suspending work for a long time; not having received annual inspection for two consecutive years; and others were revoked because the Chinese side or foreign side failed to discharge contracts or failed to pass through revoking procedures on expiry of the contracts.

More than 9,400 overseas-funded enterprises were newly registered in the province last year, adding the total number of the overseas-funded enterprises in Guangdong to 53,000.

Shenzhen Shops Still Selling Pirated CDs, Cd-Roms

HK1703064095 Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS in
English 17 Mar 95 p 2

[By Staff Reporter]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] China's crackdown on pirated compact discs and computer CD Roms appears to have been relaxed—at least in Shenzhen—after the Sino-American agreement on intellectual property rights protection was signed last Saturday. Yesterday Eastern Express found that pirated computer CD-Roms had flooded into the city's shopping centres and prices had dropped from 60 renminbi (\$54) each in January to Rmb20 (\$18).

Shenzhen Shen Fei Laser Optical Systems on Fourth Bagua Road on the outskirts of Shenzhen, visited by Eastern Express in January, was still selling fake laser-disc films at its ground-floor showroom including Hong Kong favourites such as Operation Condor. The discs

carried only local labels, with no indication of copyright or licences and no reference to producers or distributors.

The China-funded Ta Kung Po newspaper had reported that Shen Fei was closed by the News and Publication Bureau on March 1 for pirating movies including Jurassic Park, but its plant was in operation yesterday. On the ground-floor shopping centre of the Saige Industrial Building on Huaqiang Road North, computer CD-Roms were the most conspicuous pirated goods on the six counters that only sold pirated music CDs in January.

More than 100 pirated computer CD-Roms were on sale at each of the six counters. Four of the counters also sold fake music CDs. The CD-Roms included Longman's Interactive English Dictionary, Microsoft's Windows NT Advanced Server Operating System Version 3.5, and a game disc, Air Havoc Controller, produced this year by Gamebuster Entertainment. Each cost Rmb25 (\$23), but the prices were open to bargaining. One counter displayed a catalogue offering other CD-Roms.

Business was even better at the Shenzhen Science and Technology Market on the first floor of the Haken Building, Haufa Road South, with dozens of customers joining the big sale. Most counters selling pirated computer CD-Roms, which had been forced to close in January, had opened again. There were about 20 counters selling pirated computer CD-Roms. Some had four to five boxes of pirated CD-Roms, about 500 pieces. Any signs of caution seen in January had disappeared and the salesmen were actively attracting customers by offering low prices.

The Post and Telegraph Office's newsstand next to King Wu Hotel on Renmin Road South was also joining in the illegal jamboree, with pirated CD-Roms at the slightly higher price of Rmb26 (\$24) each. More than 50 CD-Roms were displayed on a shelf, together with about 100 pirated music CDs on another two shelves. However, no pirated CD-Roms or music CDs were seen at the Zhenlong Shop on Renmin Road South near the Lo Wu checkpoint. The hawkers who once sold pirated CDs outside the checkpoint had also disappeared.

Hunan Exports Grow Steadily

OW1603084395 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742
GMT 16 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Changsha, March 16 (XINHUA)—Central China's Hunan Province exported more than 1.59 billion U.S. dollars-worth of manufactured industrial products in 1994, accounting for 81.79 percent of the total exports and up 2.79 percent from the previous year.

The share of primary products in the exports dropped to 18.21 percent, while exports of commodities in bulk have been on the rise steadily. Of more than 1,500 categories of exported commodities, 37, seven more than in the previous year, reported export volumes of over 10 million U.S. dollars each last year. The added categories

are vegetables, yarn materials, sporting goods, toys, metal products, lead and tin.

The province now has regular trade relations with over 4,000 clients in 135 countries and regions. It has large markets in Hong Kong, Macao, Japan, the United States, Western and Eastern Europe, and Southeast Asia.

Its exports to Hong Kong, Macao, Japan and the United States last year totalled over 1.3 billion U.S. dollars-worth, up 28.7 percent over the previous year and accounting for 72 percent of the province's total.

Disc Venture With U.S. Fined Over Copyright

*OW1603235795 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese
21 Feb 95 p 3*

[By Shen Ying (3088 5391): "Due to U.S. Partner's Massive Reproduction of Illegal Laser Discs, Sino-U.S. Joint Venture Nanjing Dali Laser Disc Manufacturing Limited Company Is Disciplined"]

[FBIS Translated Text] On 20 February, the provincial radio and television department's audio and video product supervisory section relayed a decision by the State Press and Publications Administration to the Nanjing Dali Laser Disc Manufacturing Limited Company: Effective 1 March, the company's laser disc production will be suspended and its registration with the audio and video reproduction unit will be revoked. The company's copyright infringement will be handled separately by the provincial radio and television department.

The disciplinary action against Dali, a Sino-U.S. joint venture engaging exclusively in the processing of laser discs, has been taken because the U.S. partner unilaterally violated the agreement in reproducing a large number of illegal laser discs.

According to investigations, Dali was jointly founded by the Nanjing City Zhenda Joint Transportation Company and the Nanjing Central Hotel together with the U.S. Jinyuan Group's Tairui Financial Limited Company, with a total investment of \$4.99 million. According to the company contract, articles of association, and letter of agreement, the U.S. side would provide raw and semi-finished materials needed for production as well as production orders, and would be responsible for marketing 100 percent of the products outside the territory. From the company's trial production on 28 August 1993 to the beginning of 1994, the U.S. side's board of directors were in control of the production line, using raw and semi-finished materials imported through customs to produce a total of 857,800 laser discs. The master masks used for processing were brought into, and all compressed discs (uncovered discs) were brought out of the factory by the U.S. partner. Now it has been discovered that only 152,000 discs were exported through customs for resale; most of the 606,800 brought out of the factory by the U.S. partner, based on information provided by the Chinese partner, were transported to Guangdong; and the 119,000 remaining in the factory

were seized by the Nanjing Customs Office. According to the laws and regulations pertaining to audio and video products, once the laser discs brought out of the factory by the U.S. partner entered the domestic market without customs supervision, they would be regarded as illegal audio and video publications. In the beginning of 1994, the provincial radio and television department's audio and video product supervisory section, while conducting an inspection of audio and video markets in Nanjing, noticed laser discs processed by the company available in the markets and thus came to believe that a considerable portion of the 606,800 discs brought out of the factory by the U.S. partner did not leave the territory and entered the domestic market after silk printing and packing in Guangdong. Therefore, the audio and video product supervisory section took disciplinary action against the company in February 1994, ordering it to suspend production for consolidation. In May 1994, the Nanjing Customs Office imposed a 30,000 yuan fine and 270,000 yuan tax penalty on the company.

Since the operations were suspended in February 1994, the U.S. side staff has not shown up. Despite the Chinese side's repeated contacts to demand sharing the responsibility, the U.S. partner has not yet given any reply. Now that the company has again been disciplined by the State Press and Publications Administration, the Chinese partner should assume major responsibility. However, the U.S. Jinyuan Group's Tairui Financial Limited Company should be held directly responsible. According to Dali President Ni Xiangjun, the company has hired a lawyer to file a suit against the U.S. partner for the grave consequences caused by its contract violation.

UN Supports Development Along Tumen River

*OW1703033495 Beijing XINHUA in English 0311
GMT 17 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Changchun, March 17 (XINHUA)—An investment fair will be held in mid-October this year in northeast China's Yanji City, Jilin Province, according to a press conference held in Yanji.

The fair is aimed to attract foreign and Chinese investors to develop the lower reaches of the Tumen River. It is sponsored jointly by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the International Exchange Centre under China's Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, and local government.

The development of the lower reaches of the river, bordering area between China, Russia and Korea, is a regional project promoted by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

It is learned that the United Nations will raise 30 billion U.S. dollars in the coming 20 years for this project.

The UNDP will work with China, Russia, Mongolia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Republic of Korea in the development of the area, which

is expected to become an industrial, trade, transport, telecommunications, and financial center in Northeast Asia.

The prefectural government of Yanbian will present 70 to 80 potential projects to domestic and overseas investors, covering resource exploration, transport, energy, and public facilities.

Ian Davies, an UNDO official, said that the fair will be a first step this year for the development of the Tumen River, adding that he hopes overseas investors will come to know more about the area through the fair.

Shanghai Intensifies Protection of IPR

OW1703091395 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2124 GMT 14 Mar 95

[By Correspondent Leng Enguang (0397 1869 0342) and Reporter Li Zhenghong (0632 2973 1347)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Shanghai, 15 Mar (XINHUA)—On 13 March, Shanghai authorities seized and destroyed counterfeit products and commodities which violated trademarks. The market value of the goods was approximately 30 million yuan. At the same time, Shanghai publicly handed over intellectual property rights-related [IPR] cases to judicial departments to examine legal responsibility. With regard to the cases—including Ningbo Huada Magnetic Ltd Company's counterfeiting of "3M" computer software, two Jiangsu companies' export of "Dunhuang" brand playing cards, and U.S. Boshi Sports Company's violation of the "Boss" brand apparel trademark—the Shanghai Municipal Intellectual Property Rights Joint Meeting and the Municipal Administration of Industry and Commerce evoked the "Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China" and the State Council's "Decision on Further Protecting Intellectual Property Rights". Today, they announced that the cases will be handled according to law. The actions ranged from giving an order to stop IPR violations, confiscating and destroying pirated products, to imposing fines. Persons who were involved in two of the cases were referred to judicial departments on charges of trademark violation.

A total of 7.48 million pieces of counterfeit commodities under 10 major categories and involving 270 kinds of products—including computer software, apparel, cigarette, wine, detergent, foodstuffs, audio-visual products, and trademark labels—were destroyed on the spot.

According to the Shanghai Administration of Industry and Commerce, in recent years Shanghai has intensified efforts to crack down on intellectual property rights violators and counterfeit products. Last year, it investigated and handled 585 cases involving manufacturing and sale of fake and inferior commodities and 291 trademark violation cases. From the end of last year to the present, Shanghai has concentrated on such law enforcement activities as implementation of trademark

law and cracking down on IPR violations of audio-visual products. It has achieved marked results in these efforts.

Zhejiang Offers 400 Projects to Foreign Investors

HK1703074195 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 Mar 95 p 5

[By Zhu Huhua: "Zhejiang Offers 400 Investment Projects"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hangzhou—Zhejiang Province has announced nearly 400 projects yesterday for foreign investment and co-operation.

These projects will demand a total investment of \$13.8 billion, said Zhou Zhenwu, executive vice-director of Zhejiang Provincial Planning and Economic Commission.

The 400 projects are in sectors such as transportation, power machinery, electronics, textiles, agriculture and fisheries.

"Zhejiang is one of the most promising provinces with fast economic growth in the country," the vice-director said.

He encouraged overseas investors to seize the opportunity to pour their capital into the province, adding that the province welcomes overseas investors to visit the province to investigate the investment environment.

The coastal province has maintained over 20 per cent of economic growth in the past four years and in 1994, its gross domestic product reached 265 billion yuan (\$31.5 billion).

Its foreign trade volume surged by 37.6 per cent to reach \$8.44 billion in 1994. And the total retail sales of consumer goods was 97 billion yuan (11.5 billion), a jump of 40 per cent over the previous year, according to Zhou.

*IPR Protection in Chief Sectors Evaluated

95CE0250B Beijing GUOJI MAOYI [INTERTRADE] in Chinese No 10, 17 Oct 94 pp 38-42, 24

[Article by Du Huilin (2629 5610 2651): "International IPR Protection and China's IPR Protection System"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] I. Question on Retroactivity of the Convention on Audio Products

The official title of the convention on audio products is "Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms," also called the "Geneva Convention" or the "Phonograms Convention" for short; it was concluded in October, 1971 in Geneva, and came into effect in April, 1973. On 4 January, 1993, China submitted its accession document to the world IPR organization, and on 30, April, 1993, became a member state of the convention. To date, there are 45 member states.

By the end of the sixties, rapid industrial development brought great changes in the use and methods of reproduction of audio products, and unauthorized reproduction became increasingly widespread, causing serious harm to the producers of such products as well as the artists and the performers. Because the "Rome Convention" regulations concerning the rights of producers of audio products are relatively simple, it is not a convention open to accession, and it further allows member states to reserve the right of not enforcing relevant articles, it cannot provide thorough and effective protection for the related rights of producers of audio products; some countries, therefore, proceeded to conclude another convention.

Rights enjoyed by producers as stipulated by the Rome Convention include mainly the following: any unauthorized reproduction of their audio products, or importation and sales of same are prohibited. But article 7(3) of the convention stipulates that: "No member state will be required to apply the convention regulations to audio products which existed before the convention enters into effect in that state." That is to say, the convention is not applicable retroactively.

Concerning retroactivity, Paragraph 1, Article 18 of the "Berne Convention" stipulates that: "On the date it goes into effect, the convention covers all IPR products protected by the countries of origin, until expiration of their period of protection when their rights enter the public domain." Paragraph 6, Article 14 of the "IPR Agreement Concerning Trade-Related Products Including Counterfeit Trademark Goods" (hereafter referred to as "IPR Agreement") stipulates that performers, broadcasters, and producers of audio products should be protected by regulations of Article 18 of the "Berne Convention;" in other words, protection is retroactive.

The "IPR Agreement" of the Uruguay Round is still not in effect at this time; although China is a member state of the "Audio Products Convention," and extends protection retroactively to audio products, i.e., such products of member states are protected even before the agreement goes into effect. On this point, protection by China not only is at a higher level than required by the "Audio Products Convention," but also comes into effect earlier than required by the "IPR Agreement."

II. Question on Protection for Layout Design of Integrated Circuits

At an international conference convened in Washington, D.C., on 26 May, 1989, a "Treaty on Intellectual Property With Respect to Integrated Circuits" (IPIC for short) was approved by 49 states. China was among the first group of signatories. Countries that cast a negative vote at the conference included the U.S. and Japan. Because the majority of all integrated circuits were produced in these two countries, their negative votes naturally affected treaty implementation, and many

countries that voted for the treaty still have not submitted their ratification instruments, and the treaty therefore is not in effect. But article 36 of the "IPR Agreement" in the GATT Uruguay Round negotiations stipulates that member states should follow the regulations of IPIC articles 2-7, and abide by the relevant provisions of chapter VI in the agreement. China has signed the overall agreement of the Uruguay Round and also requested reaccession to GATT; it should therefore follow the "IPR Agreement" requirement and extend protection to integrated circuits layout design.

The U.S. "Semiconductor Chip Protection Act of 1984," which came into effect on 8 November that year, is the world's first integrated circuits protection law; what the law protected were actually the "mask works." Because integrated circuits production technology has developed rapidly, mask works are no longer required, and the term is dated; therefore the IPIC finally adapted the scientific term of "layout design of integrated circuits." Article 1 of IPIC defines this term as follows: "Integrated circuits" refers to a type of product which, in its final or intermediate stage, involves the use of many components of which at least one is an original source component, and that a portion or all of the components will be used in or with other materials to enable the product to perform certain electronic functions." "Layout design" refers to the arrangement of multiple components in integrated circuits, of which at least one is a source component, and a portion or all of the components make up the three-dimensional layout of integrated circuits, or which serve this function in making integrated circuits.

On the scope of protection, IPIC article 6 stipulates that without permission of the patent holder, "reproduction of protected layout design of integrated circuits, in whole or in part" by any one is prohibited; and that "any commercial importation, sales, or any other forms of disposition of protected layout designs, or integrated circuits of those designs" are also prohibited. But paragraph 4, article 6 of IPIC stipulates that anyone who engages in import, sales, and such activities involving the products unaware that they are illegal reproductions are not considered to be in violation; i.e., unwitting infringement of rights is not considered to be illegal action. But when these people are told about the infringement, should they compensate the right holders? While IPIC does not spell this out, the "IPR Agreement" clearly stipulates that those who unwittingly infringe on a patent have the responsibility to pay a reasonable amount of money to the patent holder, and that that amount should bear an appropriate resemblance to any agreement reached concerning the relevant layout design.

IPIC does not stipulate protection of industrial products containing integrated circuits, because extending protection to all products containing integrated circuits would run into great difficulties in practice; for example, how can the customs determine whether imported industrial products contain protected integrated circuits? But,

because of United States and Japanese opposition, article 36 of the "IPR Agreement" stipulates that the scope of protection "extends to integrated circuits of protected layout designs or to products containing such integrated circuits;" thus the agreement has expanded the scope of protection.

On the legal form of protection, IPIC has adopted a flexible approach, and permits member states to provide protection through their domestic copyright, patent, new products or other special laws, but countries which already have such laws should consider adopting special laws to deal with this issue. Using special laws has become a trend in protecting integrated circuit layout designs.

Concerning the period of protection, IPIC Article 8 stipulates that: "the period of protection should be at least eight years." The "IPR Agreement" extends it from eight to 10 years, beginning from the date of patent application, or the date it is first put in use anywhere in the world; in the case of layout designs, member states may provide protection for 15 years from the date they were created.

The above analysis indicates that the "IPR Agreement" protection of integrated circuit layout designs is more comprehensive than the IPIC's in terms of the scope and period of protection and the requirement to pay compensation in the case of unwitting infringement; in short, the "IPR Agreement" has higher standards. While this reflects the views of a group of developed countries, it also is the international trend in the protection of integrated circuit layout designs. At present, China still does not have a law to protect integrated circuit layout designs, but reportedly will soon draw up "regulations on protection of integrated circuits," and gradually perfect the IPR legal system and bring protection in this area up to the international norm.

III. Question on Penalty for Copyright Infringement

Many countries today impose criminal penalties for copyright infringement. Experiences of these countries indicate that punishing serious copyright infringement has a positive effect in terms of protecting the rights of copyright holders, maintaining the interest of the public, and protecting the normal order in society. For example, in the 1980s, 50 percent of the phonograph records and audiotapes on commercial sales in Argentina were reproduced without permission of the producers, and repeated attempts at suppression over a considerable period time were unsuccessful. When Argentina amended its copyright law in 1989, clearly spelling out the penalties for six types of copyright violations and illegal reproduction and use of these products diminished sharply.

The U.S. copyright law also imposes criminal penalties which mainly include the following:

1. Confiscating and destroying illegally reproduced products, tools, machinery, and facilities.

2. Imposing fine not exceeding \$2,500 on any one who knowingly publishes fake copyright symbol, cancels copyright marking, or makes fraudulent statements in applying for copyright.

After the amended U.S. copyright law went into effect in 1978, computer software was brought in under copyright protection, and as the economic importance of copyright enforcement became increasingly obvious, rights infringement tactics became more complex and the consequences more serious; in view of the above, the penalty for infringing copyright in the U.S. copyright law was increased to payment of fines of as much as \$250,000, or imprisonment of five years or less, or both.

In China, in the course of drafting its copyright law, several attempts were made to include articles on criminal penalties, and even the draft law the State Council submitted to the National People's Congress [NPC] in 1989 stipulated that "the people's court will impose prison terms of five years or less in addition to payment of a fine for serious criminal copyright infringement"; but due to the lack of any consensus, the provision was deleted in the end. This is because of the fact that for a long period of time, it was normal and acceptable practice in China to make use of others' publications and products without compensation, and if penalties were suddenly levied on such activities, the public would find it difficult to accept; therefore, it was felt that the legislation should allow some leeway, and that the penalty question should be addressed when the law is amended in the future.

Article 61 of the "IPR Agreement" stipulates that "a signatory should establish legal procedures to indict and sentence violations involving cases of pirating on a commercial scale, intentional infringement, fraudulent trademarks and pirated copyright." In order to come up to international standards and prevent widespread abuses within China involving large quantities of illegally reproduced audio-visual products, it would appear desirable that China as soon as possible amend the criminal penalty section of the copyright law, which will also facilitate China's re-entry into GATT. On 5 July 1994, the NPC Standing Committee adopted the "Decision on Criminal Penalties for Copyright Infringement," which amended regulations in the criminal code.

IV. Question on Protection for New Plant Varieties

Promoted by the world IPR organization, the "International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants" was concluded in Paris in 1961. After three subsequent amendments, the amended text completed in Geneva in 1991 is still not in effect, and the text in current use is the 1978 version. By January, 1993, 27 states had joined the convention, but to date China still has not done so.

That convention stipulates that any new plant variety developed by man-made methods and not grown in a natural environment will be protected. Growers of new

plant varieties should enjoy patent rights in the production, sales, and seedless propagation of the varieties, after they have been appraised and reviewed as prescribed by the convention.

The above so-called "developed by man-made methods" refers to nonbotanical methods based mainly on the use of radiation, and patents will not be granted to plant varieties grown in natural environments. The so-called "seedless propagation" refers to propagation without using seeds by relying on transplanting of cuttings, layering, grafting of branches and buds, etc.

Article 27 of the "IPR Agreement" stipulates that signatories should extend protection to new plant varieties (products) through the patent method, a special system or a combination of both; signatories that do not have these regulations on the book should amend their domestic laws within four years after the agreement comes into effect.

Because of developments in genetic sciences, the principle in the traditional patent law that organic materials cannot be objects of patent protection has begun to change, and the U.S. and U.K. patent offices have decided to accord protection for animal and plant products produced by genetic engineering. It would appear that this is a trend. China still does not have any law protecting new plant varieties, and its patent law does not make any clear reference to this; according to requirement of the "IPR Agreement," China should amend its patent law or adopt other methods for protecting new plant varieties. Recently, Song Jian, State Science and Technology Commission chairman, announced that China is urgently studying and drawing up "Regulations for Protection of New Plant Varieties."

V. Question of Protection for Well-Known Trademarks

Well-known trade marks generally refer to trademarks which are recognized by responsible government authorities or government-authorized prestigious public organizations, have long been in use, are publicly recognizable, enjoy brisk sales, are stable in terms of quality, have social prestige and, within definable parameters, are socially influential. Well-known trademarks should have the following three special legal characteristics:

1. They are active trademarks, which enjoy certain social prestige and have been in use for a definite period of time. They are not necessarily registered trademarks.
2. They are trademarks with widespread influence, which enjoy a high degree of name recognition, i.e. within definite parameters, generally known to the consumers.
3. The product carrying such a trademark is of stable and high quality, sells in large quantity, and is socially influential. Article 16 of the "IPR Agreement" stipulates that to determine whether a trademark is well-known, one should consider under defined circumstances the prestige the trademark enjoys among the public,

including the amount of sales generated by the trademark in a signatory country.

The "Paris Convention" and many other countries have made provisions to extend special protection to well-known trademarks; these are reflected in the following:

1. In countries which follow the principle of "application comes first" in trademark registration, well-known trademarks may instead follow the principle of "first in use."
2. Trademarks which do not directly represent characteristics of the products are not suitable for use as well-known trademarks.
3. Registering protective trademarks is permissible. This means registering a series of trademarks which are similar to one's own trademark, not for the purpose of actual use but for preventing infringement by others. For example, the "Wahaha" Food Manufacturer in Hangzhou registered the trademarks of "Hahawa," "Wawaha" and "Hawawa" to protect their own original "Wahaha" trademark.
4. One can apply to nullify a registered trademark which resembles or is identical with a well-known trademark, or a trademark of a dissimilar product which is identical with a well-known trademark. Examples are the use of the well-known tobacco trademark Marlboro in liquor products; or the wrist watch Omega trademark in household electric appliances.
5. After registration, a well-known trademark enjoys a relatively high standard of protection, which includes the absolute right to keep others from applying to rescind or cancel its registration; such a trademark or part thereof cannot be used by anyone as the name of his business.

If anyone counterfeits or fakes well-known trademarks, the right holders can request de-registration of the bogus trademarks within five years from the dates they were registered.

In May, 1990, China's State Administration of Industry and Commerce Trademark Bureau pointed out in its "Notice on Vigorously Strengthening Work on Enterprise Trademarks" that: "Well-known trademarks bring to the country and enterprises great economic benefits, and to a certain extent the number of such trademarks indicates a country's economic strength and standard. To compete in the international market and the world, China must create a large number of trademarks which will become well-known domestically as well as internationally."

China's commerce law does not contain regulations dealing with well-known trademarks, but in actual practice, China does give special protection to such trademarks and has investigated over 3,000 cases which infringed on foreign trademarks such as IBM, TDK, Toshiba, Sony, etc.

In the first half of 1991, China sponsored the first session of a project to "appraise and select China's well-known trademarks," but as its purpose and meaning were not very well understood by the people, it was not repeated. In order to come up to international IPR standards, it is urgent that China adopt law and regulations for the protection of well-known trademarks.

VI. Question of Protection of Trade Secrets

The "IPR Agreement" considers trade secrets and experimental data bases which are not made public to be within the scope of protection, and this reflects not only the reality of international economic and technological competition but also an international trend in the development of IPR protection systems. China, hoping to keep up with the world trend and live up to international standards in terms of the scope and level of IPR protection, must therefore analyze this issue.

Technology secrets are mainly technological know-how, or secrets of technological success. Know-how is a popular term used in the United States, but is used mostly in the sense of "trade secrets." The connotation is that technological know-how can help in production and business operations and generate profits. In the context of international economic relationships, trade secrets and trade competition have always been included within the parameters of IPR, and the main contents are the results of non-patented technology which are not in the public domain.

Generally speaking, technological know-how should have certain special characteristics in the following three areas:

1. Know-how is systematic knowledge which has been developed and perfected, can be applied to industrial production, and, in fact, is being used in business operation.
2. Know-how is competitive, i.e., it enables people with the know-how to gain competitive advantages in the market.
3. Know-how is secret, i.e., known only to a small number of people, and has not been placed in the public domain.

The crux in all three areas is competition, and competition depends on keeping the know-how secret; if it were publicly known, then there is no competition to speak of.

In the import and export of technology, China does not differentiate technological know-how from trade secrets but uses the term of know-how to apply to all.

Article 39 of the "IPR Agreement" states that nonpublic information includes trade secrets and experimental data bases which are not made public. The so-called trade secrets refer to information that is legally controlled by a natural person or corporate entity, and that such a person or entity should legally have the right to prevent any one from disclosing or helping others to

acquire and use in violation of the principle of good faith. This kind of information should meet three conditions: 1) It is kept secret, meaning that its entire content or the outline or composition of its content cannot be obtained through public channels; 2) it has trade value because the information is kept secret; and 3) reasonable measures are taken by the person with the information to keep it secret.

The so-called experimental data bases which are not made public apply only to chemical products in agriculture and medicine manufactured with new chemical ingredients. If a signatory country requires that non-public clinical data bases be submitted for inspection before the products can be imported, then that signatory country should protect this kind of data to prevent improper commercial use by others.

The "IPR Agreement" explains violation of the good-faith business principle as follows: It should at least include violations of contracts and agreements on secrecy, including inducing others to violate such contracts and agreements. In addition, it also applies to any one who, in the course of handling such data, knowingly or otherwise permits third parties to obtain and use the nonpublic information.

China does not have a law on trade secrets. But Article 10 of China's "Law on Improper Competition," which went into effect on 1 December 1993, stipulates that no business person may infringe on any trade secrets, defined as "information on technology and business which has practical use, is not publicly known, and can bring economic benefits to the right holders who, for these reasons, take steps to keep it secret." It can be seen therefore that what China considers as trade secrets includes any nonpatented technology which has not been made public. In addition, China's "Law on Technology Contracts" is an important law which protects results of nonpatented technology, and which supplements the IPR law as a complete set of laws.

In 1988, the world IPR organization, summarizing laws on improper competition, pointed out that: Prohibiting improper competition in reality protects the rights not covered in patent, trademark, and other special laws.

Article 25 in China's "Law on Improper Competition" stipulates that any violation of trade secrets can be fined between 10 and 200,000 yuan by inspection and supervisory departments.

In summary, trade secrets do receive effective protection in China through its "Law on Technology Contract" and "Law on Improper Competition." But we are not satisfied with the results achieved, and we will further improve and perfect the IPR legal system. In the legislative plan of the State Council and the NPC Standing Committee, China will in the near future work on a "Law for Protection of Trade Secrets" so that in this area China will come up to international standard.

The "IPR Agreement" stipulates that after the agreement comes into effect, developed countries will have a one-year transitional period, and developing countries, a five-year period for implementation, but some of the China's existing IPR laws have already met the requirements specified before the end of the transition period; products such as medicine, food products, drinking materials, seasoning products, and materials derived from chemical methods are protected; the period of protection for patent is extended to 20 years; "Regulations on Protection of Computer Software" has been issued; China's criminal code has been amended, and so on. China is a developing country, and there are still gaps in the IPR protection system due to the fact that China started work rather late in this area; we believe however such gaps will be eliminated during the transitional period specified in the "IPR Agreement."

The present situation is that social consciousness on IPR protection is weak, and some regions and departments lack adequate understanding of the importance of IPR protection; some cadres still lack necessary knowledge in this area; they are unaware of serious infringement abroad of IPR protected by China, or of the financial losses as a result of manipulation by law-breaking businessmen in other countries. Both kinds of situations exist today in China, and they are not unique; therefore to study and analyze domestic and foreign IPR protection laws is an urgent task for personnel of enterprises and companies in China, particularly those working in foreign trade.

Agriculture

Commentator on Increase in Farm Output Capacity

HK1703100695 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
23 Feb 95 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Turning to Agricultural Development for Potential—Sixth Comment on Overall Increase in Agricultural Comprehensive Production Capacity"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Some people may perhaps think that our agricultural production per unit of land is already very high and that, with limited arable land, our land potential has already been almost fully exploited, so it may be very difficult to further raise our overall agricultural production capacity.

It is best to let the facts speak for themselves. Statistics show that of our present arable land, only about 22 percent is of first or second grade with high yield, 41 percent is third or fourth grade land with medium yield, and the rest is low yield farmland. Somebody has done some calculations: The 78 percent of medium to low yield land, if extensively transformed so that each acre increases its grain production by 50 kg on average, the total grain production of the country will rise by several tens of billions of kilos, which means an increase per

capita of several tens of kilos. In fact, in recent years, some regions have carried out a comprehensive large-scale transformation of farmland with low and unstable yield. As a result, their unit production has risen by a factor of several times. This is a very promising prospect. Of course, conditions vary from region to region, so the same result cannot be achieved everywhere but the potential is certainly very great.

Compared to other countries in the world, we have only a small amount of arable land per capita and we are lacking in land reserves. This is a fact but this does not mean we do not have great development potential. According to a general survey by 2,444 units at the county level, our present land area is no less than 13.2 billion acres but only between 10 to 20 percent of that is arable land. Although large tracts of land cannot be made arable, a fair amount of it can still be scientifically utilized and some can even become very valuable land. For example, 30 million acres of sand banks along the coast are available for development; they are on level ground and the soil is in rich thick layers. With extensive development, they can become bases for new agricultural products. The successes in developing sand banks in some coastal areas in Liaoning, Shandong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, and Guangxi Provinces are all evidence of this. Besides, we still have 500 million acres of wasteland suitable for cultivation and more than 4 billion acres of prairies, grasslands, and grassy slopes which can be utilized. In addition, there are more than 85 million of freshwater areas which can be used for aquatic farming and there are even more coastal seawater areas which can be utilized. We can even advance towards the deserts. All this illustrates that while it is undesirable to be blindly optimistic about the reserve resources in our agriculture, it is not right to be so pessimistic that one cannot see the potential for development. To think that there is no more potential to exploit in terms of our overall agricultural production capacity is unfounded.

One can only use the potential when one recognizes it. We now have a lot of surplus labor in villages around the country and it is impossible to make all of them transfer to secondary and tertiary industries. To allow them to flood into cities and other parts of the country would increase the pressure on the rail and other transport systems as well as having an adverse impact on law and order. If government departments at various levels can make use of this opportunity to organize them for big projects in agricultural development and advance into a greater realm in agriculture, it would indeed be timely!

The key here is to have a well-defined policy. Our party has always placed importance on using the correct policies and organization to guide peasants and motivate them. To make a good job of agricultural development and increase both the scope and depth of production, it is particularly necessary to be guided by policies. We need policies to attract peasants to go to remote lands, sandbanks, and seas; we need to let them get benefits

from agricultural development so that they will have the incentive to do the work; and we need to make them feel secure in their jobs so that they will be willing to do them on a long-term basis. In recent years, some areas have taken great strides in this respect and obtained obviously good results. This is inseparable from the fact that the local leadership has strategic foresight and a sense of responsibility for their times. Here, one thing needs to be specially stressed: For leaders at various levels, the prerequisite is whether or not they have the concept that agriculture should take first place in economic work. If they do not put their hearts and minds into agriculture, if they do not have a strong responsibility and desire to develop agriculture, then they will not be able to plan and organize, formulate policies, motivate the people, and even less to actively devote fiscal, material and human resources into agriculture.

In recent years, regions around the country have been implementing a massive project entitled "comprehensive agricultural development." This is done by the state providing part of the funds with the localities supplementing the rest and then selecting areas which have great potential for increasing production in grain, cotton, and oil, and focusing on carrying out comprehensive

development on large tracts of land through improving the agricultural infrastructure of these areas and enhancing the conditions for agricultural production. The aim is to make these areas into major production bases for our essential agricultural products such as grain, cotton and oil in as short a time as possible. The facts show that the results are good. The project's biggest feature is that it is able to combine the resources of relevant departments, with each contributing what it does best and widening the channels for attracting investment funds. The project is a government action under market conditions, a market operation under government guidance, and an organic integration between market and government and has been welcomed by local governments and the peasant population alike. All localities should implement this massive project with greater enthusiasm and more energy.

Agricultural development is a new enterprise; it needs us to explore boldly and put into practice actively. As long as the whole party places importance on it, and governments at all levels work hard, then after several years of arduous pursuit, the comprehensive production capacity of our agriculture will definitely be substantially raised.

East Region**Xiamen Passes Environmental, Investment Laws***OW1503044595 Beijing XINHUA in English 0322
GMT 15 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Xiamen, March 15 (XINHUA)—Xiamen has passed five laws including some concerning environmental protection and guarantees for Taiwan investors since it was granted legislative rights in March last year.

Experts say that the Xiamen environmental law is better than the national one and that the law providing guarantees for Taiwan investors should be attractive in Taiwan.

This port city in Southeast China's Fujian Province also came up with eight regulations dealing with drafting laws, temporary residents, social security, the Teachers Law, and dealing with profiteering.

Several other laws covering the housing, urban planning, corporate registration, and special economic zone revisions.

According to Li Xiuji, director of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, legislation in Xiamen is particularly concerned with trade with Taiwan, construction of a free port, and the standardization of the economic system.

In stipulating the laws and regulations, Li said, the municipal legislature has drawn on the experiences of Shenzhen in south China's Guangdong Province, which was the first in the country to have legislative rights.

Shanghai To Hold Land Use Rights Auction*HK1703060095 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in English 1128 GMT 16 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shanghai, March 16 (CNS)—To increase transparency in land transactions, Shanghai will soon offer the utilization right to a plot of state-owned land through auction.

The 436 square metre plot of land is located at Zhujingluoxing Road of Jinshan County Town. Significant preparation work for the plot has been basically completed, which include water and electricity supply, sewage disposal, connections of correspondence, gas, route and port and leveling of the ground. The plot, which can be used for building a commercial and residential complex, the land use right is set at 50 years. Therefore it is quite high in economic value.

At present, utilization rights of land in China are transferred through allocations, lease through agreements, and auctions. Following development of a commodity economy and further improvement in the market economic system, allocations without payment are gradually decreasing. Lease through agreements, which have a tendency to cause wrangles, are in contrast to auctions

which are open, fair and high in transparency. Auctions will fully reveal the value of state-owned assets and put a curb on corruption. Therefore, people are more concerned about the transfer of utilization rights of lands through auctions.

The Shanghai International Commodity Auction Centre has been entrusted for organizing the land auction which will be held in Jinshan County Town.

Central-South Region**Guangdong's Daya Bay Safety Rods Fail Tests***HK1703055095 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 17 Mar 95 p 1*

[By Elisabeth Tacey]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] All the control rods that make up the main safety system for the Daya Bay nuclear reactors are to be replaced after rods in one unit failed international tests.

The operators admitted yesterday that the roughening of the rods, which caused the problem, had probably been increasing since the reactor went into operation a year ago. Although French reactors had suffered similar trouble, none had failed the tests and the problem was unusual in such a young reactor, they said.

The replacement, which began yesterday in Unit I, would take until the beginning of next month, delaying the refuelling of Unit 2 by about a month. The rods in Unit 2—which is still operating—were also likely to be replaced during its refuelling. Tests had shown some Unit 2 rods dropped slower than when fitted, although all were meeting speed regulations, the operators said.

Control rods, made mostly of silver with a stainless steel coating, are lowered into the core to slow the nuclear reaction. They are also dropped under gravity in an emergency to stop the reaction. Anti-nuclear groups said the multi-million dollar change could signal a "very serious problem".

The Hong Kong Nuclear Investment Co, the China Light and Power subsidiary which owns 25 per cent of the Guangdong plant, said the problem had no safety significance because it had not happened during operation and the replacement rods would solve it. Senior technical adviser Jacques Pretti said the new rods could have been fitted at Daya Bay from the start-up last year. But he said "when you buy a car and you know the tyres need changing after 40,000 kilometres you don't change them at the start". But Hong Kong University nuclear technology lecturer and former Westinghouse employee Dr Raymond Yeung Man-kit said the situation "sounds scary".

Guangdong To Legislate Price Controls*OW1703075795 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702
GMT 17 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Guangzhou, March 17 (XINHUA)—South China's Guangdong Province is set to

tame its price increases using legislative action this year, according to official sources.

The province will draft regulations on the price of a variety of things, such as commodities, services, medicines, and real estate, and regulations prohibiting businesses' demanding unreasonable high prices, said Wei Chengzhi, an official with the provincial price bureau.

According to him, the system that has developed over the past 16 years, is one in which most prices are decided by market changes.

"Now only a few items are under the direct control of the government, and it is necessary to strengthen price controls and resort to laws concerning prices in the booming market economy," Wei said.

Guangdong began to draft 18 laws in 1994, and the legislature approved a regulation on government subsidiaries charging fees, and eight others governing apartment prices, as well as added value in real estate and education and medical care fees, went into effect.

Another regulation aimed at curbing price hikes is being discussed by the legislature, and the province will start a movement to increase and enforce price-related laws. Price tags will be attached to all commodities, and any attempt to over-charge will result in an immediate crack-down.

Guangdong Telecommunication Network 'Operational'

HK1703041295 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in English 1238 GMT 16 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Guangzhou, March 16 (CNS)—After a period of trial running, the data telecommunications network in Guangdong has become fully operational today.

The data telecommunications network in Guangdong comprises: Guangdong divisional exchange network, Guangdong common digital and data network, and Guangdong information processing system.

The Guangdong divisional exchange network is part of the core system of the nationwide network and has so far attracted more than 600 users. The phase one project covers 38 cities and counties and has 3,200 terminals. It is scheduled that within 1995, network coverage will be extended to most cities and counties of Guangdong Province.

Phase one of the common digital and data network service, whose main function is to provide leased circuits to its users, is being carried out in 29 cities. Such services are available in 34 cities such as Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou. Phase two of the project, which is expected to be completed by the end of the year, will cover all cities, counties and major townships in the province.

The scope of service of the information processing system includes electronic mail boxes, electronic data transfer and facsimile service. Phase one of the project can accommodate 9,000 electronic mail users, 1,000 electronic data transfers and 15,000 facsimile subscribers.

The operation of the three major data telecommunications networks have laid the foundation for the development of the main route of the "Electronic Information Expressway" of Guangdong.

Guangdong Governor on Building Zhu Jiang Delta HK1703065895 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 17 Feb 95 p a3

["Special article" summarizing interview with Guangdong Governor Zhu Senlin by unnamed reporters: "Build Zhu Jiang Delta Economic Zone To Accelerate the Modernization of Guangdong"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Guangdong Province CPC Committee and People's Government recently made a decision to plan and construct the Zhu Jiang [Pearl River] Delta Economic Zone [ZJDEZ]. This is an important strategic deployment to basically realize modernization within 20 years. Putting this new strategic supposition into practice will have very important and far-reaching significance in terms of pushing forward the economic and social development in the whole province and speeding up the realization of modernization.

I. The ZJDEZ Holds a Decisive Position and Plays a Decisive Role in the Economic and Social Development of the Whole Province

The ZJDEZ mentioned here includes Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Jiangmen, Dongguan, Zhongshan City and Huicheng District, Huiyang, Huidong, Boluo of Huizhou City together with Duanzhou District, Dinghu District, Gaoyao, and Sihui of Zhaoqing City which, when put together, comprises 9 cities and 42 counties (districts). The census at the end of 1993 showed a population of 20.56 million people, with a total area of 41,596 square km. The former constitutes 31.2 percent of the total population of the province while the latter is 26.6 percent of the total area. The Zhu Jiang Delta is situated at the mouth of the Zhu Jiang on the central-southern coast of Guangdong Province. It is also the plain where the Dong Jiang, the Bei Jiang, and the Xi Jiang converge, with rich natural resources, close to Hong Kong and Macao, with a great number of overseas Chinese. During the 16 years of reform and opening-up, the Zhu Jiang Delta has utilized and benefited from its very particular geographical location and interpersonal relationships, seriously putting into effect a series of policies formulated by the central government. In the process of reform and opening-up, the administration has boldly made searches for, and experiments on, new ways and methods, achieving most conspicuous and world-known successes in the development of the

national economy and all the various sectors in society. Thus, it has become the most developed and the most dynamic area with the best prospects for the development of national economy in contemporary Guangdong Province, occupying a decisive position and having a decisive effect on the development of the national economy and all sectors in society in Guangdong. In 1993, the area's GDP reached 226.5 billion yuan, being 70.2 percent of that of the whole Province. In the period between 1981 and 1993, its average annual increase rate was 18 percent, higher than that of the whole province in the same period, which was 14 percent, and also higher than that of "the four small dragons" of Asia during the period of their economic take-off. The average per capita GDP was 1,017 yuan, being 2.2 times that of the whole province in the same period. The people there were basically enjoying a fairly comfortable livelihood while in some places in this area people were living comparatively affluent lives. Especially since the beginning of the 1990's, the development of the Zhu Jiang Delta has been going on faster and the pace of the construction of a modernized society has obviously quickened. All the abovementioned helps support and promote the economic and social development of the east and west wings and the vast inland hilly areas of Guangdong Province. In terms of the construction of a modernized society in Guangdong, the Zhu Jiang Delta can well be truly called the "dragon head."

II. The Planning and Construction of the ZJDEZ Is Necessary for the Basic Realization of a Modernized Guangdong Within 20 Years

The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government hold that to realize the goal of modernization in Guangdong, it is necessary to first take into account the imbalance in the economic and social development of different areas in Guangdong, then to push forward from one level to another, to develop in the form of a stairway and put into practice the developmental strategy of "with the central area in the lead, the east and west wings soar at the same time, while the vast hilly areas are rising." These three types of area are: The ZJDEZ in the middle of Guangdong, is the district which has been developed first and is the "dragon head" and pillar of productivity for the whole province; the east and west wings are important districts which are speeding up their development; and the vast hilly areas and faraway border areas which have rich natural resources and great development potential though their economic development has been comparatively backward. Therefore, if the modernization of the whole province is to be carried out, differentiated guidance should be given to different areas in accordance with the layout of productivity of the whole province. The ZJDEZ, as the "dragon head," should still keep marching ahead of the whole province, take the lead in realizing modernization, bring along and promote further development of the economy and society in the other areas of the province, and speed up the construction of a modernized society in the whole province. However, the further development of the

economy and society in the ZJDEZ has to face up to some outstanding contradictions and problems. For instance, the structure of the manufacturing sector is not all correct and rational; duplicate construction still exists; the levels of urban and rural planning, construction, and management still need to be raised; and the development of science, technology and education still do not suit the need of economic development, etc. To solve these problems, there must be division of work and cooperation, coordination, and concerted action besides relying on the efforts of each and every city and county. Thus, it is necessary to design and plan carefully and earnestly, in accordance with the requirements of socialist modernization and with the aim of bringing into play the group superiority working under leadership and in well-organized ways, and the overall function of the Zhu Jiang Delta, to unite it with each and every city or county, change the status from "Singles Champion" to "Team Title," and give better and fuller play to its leading role and exemplary functions in the construction of a modernized society throughout the whole province. Therefore, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government have mapped out the strategic decision for building up the ZJDEZ and correspondingly set up the Leading Group for the Planning and Coordination of the ZJDEZ to carry out the unified planning and coordination of important problems in the economic and social development of the ZJDEZ.

III. The Planning and Construction of the ZJDEZ Must Be Carried Out in Accordance With the Modernization Criteria

Our planning and construction of the ZJDEZ is guided by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese Characteristics. Our goal is to strive to basically realize the modernization of Guangdong within 20 years. We must, in accordance with the requirements of the new system of socialist market economy and relying on the enthusiasm and creativity of the whole society, build the Zhu Jiang Delta into a greater economic area and city group with a fast growing economy, advanced science and technology, an optimized industrial structure, rational social division, coordinated infrastructure, very good service facilities, a fine and healthy ecological environment, the unification of urban and rural areas, and a high-level civilization. It will take the lead in the process of realizing modernization and reach the level of medium developed countries in the world. We have preliminarily set up the targets as follows: During the "Ninth Five-Year Plan," the average annual GDP increase rate for the ZJDEZ should be 16 percent and the GDP should reach 530 billion yuan by 2000; the rate of economic growth should keep pace with the medium developed countries and areas from 2001 to 2010, with an average annual increase rate of 8 percent; the GDP in 2010 should hit 1,150 billion yuan; and the ratio of the output value of the third industry in the GDP in 2000 should be 55 percent, rising beyond 65 percent in 2010. Therefore, we have to lay emphasis on doing the "Five Unifications" well: 1. Unified coordination of the

vital infrastructure construction of communications, sources of energy, telecommunications, and water conservancy. As far as communications are concerned, we should further perfect and lay out rationally the communications network; emphasis should be laid on solving the problems concerning the functional division of jobs and the coordination and cooperation of the various ways and types of transportation, to link up all the counties and open up passages for the export trade in the ZJDEZ and the Hong Kong-Macao Railway, thus forming the hub of the main railway lines in Guangdong and running separately east and west, north and south, the construction of a pivotal port should be taken as the focal point, bringing into play the functions of all big, medium, and small harbours to ensure unimpeded loading and unloading of cargoes; and we should build up a well developed air transportation network, using the large international airport in Guangzhou and opening up more flights, both domestic and overseas. As regards energy sources, we should insist on policies simultaneously developing thermoelectric, nuclearelectric, hydroelectric, and natural gas power plants, laying equal emphasis on the development and economical use of electricity and quickening the construction of large backbone power station transmitter and transformer lines, to guarantee that the development of energy sources matches up to the development of the economy and society. As for telecommunications and information, we should make full use of advanced technology, raise and improve by a big margin the capability and level of comprehensive telecommunications, build up an information highway, and realize an information-conscious [xin xi hua 0207 1873 0553] national economy. As for water conservancy, we should keep the irrigation and drainage systems well, increase water supply capacity for cities and towns, raise the flood protection standards of the Zhu Jiang Delta so much so that the flood-protection standards for large cities should reach the level of being able to protect them from "the worst flood in 200 years"; for medium-sized cities, "the worst in 100 years"; and for more than 10,000 mu of farmland, the dams should be able to protect them from "the worst flood in 50 years." We should make efforts to form a modernized expressway network, water and air transportation networks, an information highway network, an electricity transmission and transforming lines network, and an airport and harbour network.

2. Unified laying out of industries and rational division of work. We should build up, in the ZJDEZ, new hi-tech industry groups, export-oriented industry groups, and modernized third (service) industry groups; among these, the first industry should lay stress on the development of export-oriented, "three highs" agriculture and suburban farms. Scale management should be reinforced and agriculture should be developed into an industrialized, intensified, and service-socialized [fu wu she hui hua 2591 0523 4357 2585 0553] operation. By means of actively developing large-scale agriculture with different characteristics, we will gradually build up an ecologically

well-balanced, environmentally nice and fine, and an economically well-off new countryside. The second industry should focus on putting ownership relations in order, transforming working mechanisms, raising economic benefits, optimizing organizational structures, further creating superiorities, developing a batch of businesses with potential capacity as well as high market demand, developing a batch of urgently needed raw material and fundamental industries, cultivating and developing newly-emerging industries, and gradually turning new hi-tech industries into the main and leading industries which will face the 21st century with a fairly large scale and the capability of supporting economic growth. The tertiary industries should develop into highly socialized, professionalized, modernized, and internationalized ones; communications and transportation, postal services, and telecommunications should be perfected; the development of the finance, insurance, trade, information, and real estate sectors should be quickened; and the porportion of the third industry output in GDP should be raised continually. We should help with the upgrading and transformation of the structure of ZJDEZ as fast as possible to form our own mainstay industries, large-scale backbone enterprises, and highly competitive products on the basis of a rational division of work and mutual cooperation within the zone. **3. Unified in the coordination of urban and rural area construction in accordance with modern standards.** The process of the modernization of the ZJDEZ is also that of the modernization of the urban and rural areas. Therefore, we should take the level of medium and upward developed countries and areas in the world as our target, draw the blueprint of modernization according to the overall function of city groups and build Guangzhou and Shenzhen into large cities with industrial structures, economic scales, and city functions of international metropolises. At the same time, we should speed up the construction of small and medium cities and satellite towns, realize the scientification of the economic and city construction planning of the ZJDEZ, the rationalization of layouts, the modernization of facilities, and the codification of management. It is our job to build up a group of modernized cities with Guangzhou as its centre, along with an organic combination of small, medium, and large cities, rational scales and structures, coordinated and well-measured layouts, and clear-cut characteristic functions, to go side by side with an idyllic countryside. **4. Unified coordination of ecological environment planning.** While we are developing the economy, we must pay attention to the rational use of resources and the protection and improvement of the environment. We should conscientiously and realistically plan the proper use of water resources, the green belts, the limits of the "three wastes" (waste gas, waste water, and industrial waste) release, afforestation and efforts to green all places, municipal infrastructure and utilities construction and the associated facilities. We should set up technological systems and adjusting and controlling mechanisms which will use resources economically, keep a sanitary environment without public

hazard, and will strengthen the cycle of renewable resources, ecological protection, the ecologicalization of city and township facilities and the transformation of environmental pollution to have an overall control over environmental pollution, prevent ecological damage, significantly improve environmental quality and regain the ecological balance and a fine general environment which will match the economic and social development. 5. **Unified planning of social development and construction of spiritual and ideological civilization.** The development of science and technology should be guided by pursuit of the creation of something new and the main purpose should be the industrialization of the technology, the modernization of equipment and facilities, and the realization of large-scale manufacturing. We should quicken the development of new hi-tech industries and the transformation of old traditional industries, increasing by a large margin the content of technology in economic developments. We should give preference to the development of education, formulate a strategy with the cultivation of talented and qualified personnel as its basis, grasp firmly in a down-to-earth manner the fundamental education of middle and primary school pupils and vocational technical education, and extend higher education to bring up a new generation for the ZJDEZ. We should set up a system of cultural undertakings which will suit the needs of the national economy and social development and the multilevel, multi-aspect needs of the urban and rural inhabitants, so that the people in the ZJDEZ will live materially well-off, spiritually rich, and meaningful lives. We should strengthen the comprehensive handling of the problems of public security, perfect the social security system, and intensify legislative and law-enforcement functions to create for the people in the ZJDEZ a working and living environment that is in good order, safe and secure, and comfortable, freeing people from worry. We should strengthen the construction of socialist spiritual and ideological civilization with Chinese characteristics, building up a highly civilized spiritual and ideological system that is different from either the traditional feudal ideology, or Western form of spiritual life, but is consistent with the practical situations in our county.

To plan for and construct the ZJDEZ is a major system engineering project which needs the input of a great amount of funds. The projects which need to be developed and constructed are numerous, while the field is extensive and wide. We warmly welcome people at home and abroad who are concerned with the realization of Guangdong's modernization to put forward their opinions and proposals and we welcome people from the industrial and business sectors of Hong Kong and Macao, and those in all countries and areas in the world, to come to invest, cooperate, and jointly take part in the construction of a modernized Guangdong together with us.

Shenzhen Relaxes Restrictions on Property Trading

OW1703111195 Beijing XINHUA in English 1045
GMT 17 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shenzhen, March 17 (XINHUA)—Shenzhen, China's most flourishing special economic zone, has decided to relax restrictions on its real estate market.

According to official sources here, only 25 percent of the commodity housings offered on the city's real estate market was sold in 1994, with heavy oversupply of residential highrises and office buildings.

Statistics show that currently, the city has nearly 100,000 square meters of completed high residential buildings lying idle and a total of one million square meters of unfinished properties in surplus.

To revitalize the bearish market, the city will take the following incentive measures.

- Restrictions on housing purchase by domestic buyers will be relaxed. All Chinese citizens with residence identification cards of China are allowed to buy residential housing in Shenzhen.
- The city government will revise relevant regulations, allowing investors to trade buildings to be available in the future.
- Restrictions on the floor space of commercial buildings will be lifted.
- Property developers will be permitted to see overseas commodity housing intended for domestic market prior to the retroactive payment of land-use fees; overseas individuals or institutions may directly purchase commodity buildings in Shenzhen, and developers of the properties shall be responsible for going through the retroactive payment procedures for land-use fees.
- No tax will be levied on real estate transfer contracts and education surcharge for such transfers will be exempted.

North Region

Coverage of Hebei Secretary's Activities

Secretary Discusses Films

SK1703042295 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Feb 95 p 1

[By reporter Sang Xiankai (2718 3759 0418): "The Province Holds the Forum on Television Film Creation"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] On the afternoon of 21 February, Cheng Weigao, secretary of the provincial party committee, invited some people's deputies and members

of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], who were attending the third session of the eighth provincial people's congress and the third session of the seventh provincial CPPCC committee, as well as some noted personages in the province's literary and art circles to analyze the province's situation in creating television films as well as the problems in this regard and to discuss how to push the province's creation of television films to a new height.

For the past several years, the province has scored some achievements in creating television films. Since its establishment eight years ago, the provincial film and television center has produced 120 television film series of 438 episodes, a dozen of which have even won grand prizes of the state. However, the province still lacks influential grand films and lacks the works that cause sensation in society, are well received by the common people, and are relatively tasteful. When analyzing the reasons for these problems, the participants in the forum maintained that in addition to the objective reasons, such as limited funds and outmoded equipment, these problems have mainly resulted from weak ranks of directors, editors, and performers, from the lack of excellent plays, and from poor organization and management. On how to push Hebei's creation of television film to a new height, the forum's participants enthusiastically expressed their views on how to train professionals, how to encourage various literary and art departments to work in coordination, how to create good television films, and how to improve the quality of writers and directors. [passage omitted]

Cheng Weigao, secretary of the provincial party committee, said: television films is a comprehensive art and is a mental product reflecting the level of the art of various forms. Television films can most extensively strengthen the unity among the masses and can educate and give guidance to the masses. Thus, the creation of television films is the most important content of the efforts to enrich literature and art. The creation of television films also embodies the guiding ideology of paying attention to construction in building spiritual civilization. Cheng Weigao said: Hebei Province should not only become a strong province in terms of the economy, science and technology, education, and sports, but also become a strong province in culture.

Cheng Weigao agreed with a participant's suggestion on fostering the sense of excellent works. He said: We should firmly embrace the sense of excellent works. By excellent works, we mean the works that are well received by the broad masses of the people, bring about good social effect, and are relatively high in ideas and art performance. He demanded that Hebei strive to produce one or two television films every year that will cause some sensation throughout the country.

With regard to the building of the ranks of creative workers, Cheng Weigao said: The building of the ranks of creative workers cannot be accomplished in one

move. We should lay a good foundation and create conditions for training professionals. All departments should be concerned with the livelihood of writers and artists, particularly the writers and artists who have made outstanding contributions, and should strive to improve their living conditions. Support and encouragement should be given to the writers and artists who go deep into the grass-roots areas with a view to plunging into the thick of life.

As for the creation of television films, Cheng Weigao stressed: We should establish incentive and restriction mechanisms. It will not do to have input, but no output. For excellent art works, some subsidies and awards should be given by the government. These works must be excellent ones that truly merit receiving subsidies and awards. For the several television film series that will be or are being produced by the provincial film and television center this year, Cheng Weigao pointed out that efforts should be made to define, grasp, and ensure the focal points.

Cheng Weigao said: A strict responsibility system should be introduced for literary and art work as well. Literary and art departments directly under the provincial authorities should make clear their duties and work targets. Those that fail to fulfill their work targets in one, two, or three years should be dealt with. We should be strict and fair in meting out rewards and punishments. Those who have performed well should be put in an important position and be awarded; and those who fail should be held to account.

Secretary Joins Discussion

SK1703034295 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in
Chinese 23 Feb 95 p 1

[By reporters Han Shaojun (7281 4801 0689) and Wang Jianhua (3769 1696 5478): "Add Impetus to the Work in Five Aspects, Accelerate Economic Development, Achieve a Small Change Every Year, and Achieve a Great Change Every Five Years"]

[FBIS Translated Text] People's Deputy Cheng Weigao, secretary of the provincial party committee, joined the Handan city delegation where he belonged to discuss the "government work report" with the deputies on the afternoon of 22 February. Cheng Weigao pointed out: In the new year, we should clarify our goals, add impetus to our work, make earnest efforts to do practical work, accelerate Handan's economic development and its endeavor to achieve moderate prosperity, and upgrade the people's quality of life. It is hoped that Handan city will achieve a small change every year and a great change every five years.

Focusing on the government work report, the deputies offered suggestions, discussed performance of work, and talked about their feelings. They talked freely about whatever on their minds and conducted earnest discussions based on what they actually thought. Deputies Liu

Jiansheng and Zhao Luxiang said: Last year was another encouraging year characterized by sustained, rapid, and healthy economic development, when Hebei attained the 300-percent increase of GNP six years ahead of schedule and achieved historical breakthroughs in grain output, the added value of the secondary industry, and actual foreign investment input. The government work report is realistic when talking about achievements and right to the point when discussing problems, and the measures it formulates are practical and effective. If we following it to do our work, the new year will certainly be a fruitful year.

As a member of the Handan city delegation, Cheng Weigao has always attached great importance to Handan's reform, opening up, and economic construction. How should we promote the production of grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops and improve the conditions for agricultural production, and what are the problems in the endeavor of achieving moderate prosperity? How many are the loss-making enterprises, how can we quickly change the operating mechanism and establish the modern enterprise system to lift them from the predicament, and how should we arrange the life of the staff members and workers who have difficulties? These were the questions Cheng Weigao asked and considered continuously. He probed into these questions and made calculation one by one with the deputies.

Li Sigui, a peasant deputy from Yongnian County, said: "As I was born and grew up in rural areas, let me talk something about rural areas. Ninety percent of the peasant households in my village have engaged themselves in the tertiary industry over the past few years, and created 71 million yuan in output value and over 20 million yuan in collective accumulation."

Cheng Weigao said: "To achieve continuous development, township enterprises should rid themselves of the restrictions created by traditional industries and local resources and develop the enterprises and the economy that put the supply of raw materials and the marketing of products on the market outside."

Li Sigui said excitedly: "We already invested and built a glass plant in Sichuan's Wanxian County last year and created over 100 million yuan in profits and taxes. We will stick to this road continuously."

Cheng Weigao nodded: "That is right. On the one hand, you should strive to become a village with 100 million yuan of revenue this year, and, on the other hand, you should invest the money earned by the collective in agriculture and develop the scale management of agriculture in line with the specific conditions of your village."

Li Sigui said firmly: "We will achieve this."

When some deputies said that some rural areas had turned a cold shoulder to agriculture following the development of township enterprises, thus making it difficult

to make the best of land, Cheng Weigao said earnestly: "All counties should pay attention to this problem and give timely guidance to the development of scale management. We may allow large households to develop on a contract basis, or we may establish family farms, agricultural workshops, or agricultural production and business companies. We must ensure the stable increase in basic farm products. Localities where township enterprises have grown faster should use industry to develop agriculture by investing 10 percent of their after-tax profits in agriculture."

During the discussion, some deputies pointed out that in view of the current tight financial resources and credit, the opening endeavor should be extended in order to accelerate the development of enterprises and the economy of the county.

Regarding this, Cheng Weigao pointed out: Accelerating the endeavor of opening to the outside world depends on human efforts. I have inspected Anping County. Despite its poor tangible environment for investment, it has established several dozen joint ventures. This was because the county had the personnel who knew foreign trade and were good at negotiation. When learning to achieve "equality in two aspects," [liang ping 0357 1627] we should learn it well, and every county should develop five to eight foreign-funded or joint venture projects every year. Nothing can be accomplished if we do not act, and, if we do not know how, we should learn. We should push county party secretaries and county heads to the forefront of reform, opening up, and economic construction. State-owned enterprises should step up efforts to carry out technical transformation with foreign funds. Plant directors should have the sense of urgency. The responsibility system should be established in three years at all the enterprises that need to develop joint venture and cooperation projects and need to introduce investment from abroad to carry out technical transformation.

Cheng Weigao said: Handan has done a fairly good job in agriculture over the past few years. When inspecting Hebei during the Spring Festival period, General Secretary Jiang Zemin also affirmed Handan's cotton production. Handan's township enterprises have also developed fairly fast, but the industry subordinate to the city has grown slowly, and the county-run industry remains very weak. All the Handan city's per capita GNP, per capita revenue, per capita income of peasants and its 1994 growth rate were lower than the provincial average, and the increase in fixed asset investment was also lower than the provincial average. If it does not accelerate development, its ranking among all the cities and prefectures of Hebei will drop in terms of total supply and total demand. He said: Handan has its won advantages and is totally capable of development. It should first define clear development targets, bring all its indicators to the provincial average levels after two years of efforts, and exceed the provincial average levels after that. All its counties should strictly meet the annual demands on the

endeavor of achieving moderate prosperity according to plans; adopt every possible means to increase investment to keep its ranking at the third place in the province in terms of total supply and total demand; raise urban people's income and peasants' per capita income to the provincial average levels in two years and three years, respectively, and, at the same time, pay attention to improving the people's quality of life, such as housing, cultural life, public facilities, and living environment.

Cheng Weigao enthusiastically encouraged the party committees, governments, and cadres at all levels of Handan to seek more benefits and do more practical work for its 8 million people and to contribute their efforts to lifting people from poverty and achieving a moderately prosperous life and to improving the quality of life of the masses. He urged with full confidence that Handan would achieve a small change every year, a medium change every three years, and a great change every five years.

In conclusion, Cheng Weigao said: To attain this goal, we should add impetus to five aspects of work. First, we should add impetus to the endeavor of maintaining social stability and properly deal with all destabilizing factors. Nothing can be achieved without stability. Second, we should add impetus to the work of strengthening the unity of leading bodies at all levels and reshuffle in a timely manner those that create contradictions and disunity. Third, we should add impetus to the economic restructuring and the reform of the cadre system and promote the cadres who make earnest work to do practical work and who know how to perform work. Fourth, we should add impetus to the work of substantially increasing fixed asset investment and use the outside forces to develop Handan by greatly introducing investment from abroad and establishing lateral ties at home. Fifth, we should make earnest efforts to do practical work, know how to work, and add impetus to the performance of work.

The deputies expressed their common aspiration and firm confidence with their warm applause.

Tianjin Mayor Speaks at Civil Affairs Conference

SK1703023595 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] At the 10th Tianjin Municipal civil affairs conference on 17 February, Mayor Zhang Lichang emphasized: economic development, social progress, and improvement in people's living standards have set still higher demands on the entire social civilization. We should persistently promote the material civilization and the spiritual civilization simultaneously and achieve success in both. Aiming at building Tianjin into a large international port city and complying with the requirements for building a municipality directly under the central government and for building a commercial, trade, and financial center of north China, we should make continuous efforts to raise the quality of all

people, establish a new socialist type of relation between the people, and create a good social conduct characterized by mutual assistance, unity and friendship, respect for the old and love for the young, and courage to defend justice. Starting with themselves and starting with minor work, all the citizens of Tianjin should devote love and efforts to building Tianjin into a modern city with a high degree of civilization and good morality together.

Vice Mayor Song Pingshun chaired the conference. Attending were Jin Renxie [6855 0088 3610], commander of the Tianjin Garrison; Zhang Jinxiu, commander of the Tianjin Municipal People's Armed Police Force; and relevant comrades from the Ministry of Civil Affairs.

Civil affairs conference is held once every five years. A comrade in charge from the municipal civil affairs bureau summarized the work carried out in the past five years and arranged that it be done in the next five years.

In his speech, Zhang Lichang, on behalf of the municipal party committee and government, first extended cordial regards and heartfelt gratitude to the large number of cadres and workers of civil affairs departments who had made contributions to developing Tianjin's excellent situation. He said: Tianjin's economic construction has entered a new period of development. This demands that we raise social civilization to a new level compatible with it. In doing the work of the entire municipality, we should aim at building Tianjin into a large international port city, and use the requirements for building a municipality directly under the central government and for building a commercial, trade, and financial center of north China as the criteria to evaluate all our work. Social civilization is not only an important indicator of economic development and social progress, but it is also the foundation for social stability. It is not only the demand of the masses, but also the need in realizing the strategic objective of Tianjin's overall development. When success is achieved in it, our social conduct will be improved continuously, a social environment characterized by stability, harmony, civility, and politeness will take shape, Tianjin's investment climate will be greatly improved, its standing will be upgraded at home and abroad, and it will become better known and create a new image. To improve the civilization of the entire society, we should first upgrade the quality of all people, establish a new socialist type of relation between the people, and create good social conduct. This is a task for all the people of Tianjin and also the common responsibility for the entire society. All units and all citizens should start with themselves, start with minor work, and take the hosting of the 43d World Table Tennis Games as the opportunity to carry out the activities of building a civilized city and becoming civilized citizens, to devote efforts and make contributions to strengthening social civilization and upgrading the overall quality, and to work together to build Tianjin into a modern city with a high degree of civilization and good morality.

Zhang Lichang said: Civil affairs departments perform the important functions of providing social security, aiding the poor and the difficult persons, giving special care to disabled servicemen and to family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, and advocating new common practice. How civil affairs work is carried out not only has a direct bearing on people's feeling, social stability, the unity among the people across the municipality, and the Army-government and Army-civilian relationship, but it also concerns the prestige and image of the party and government among the masses. Governments at all levels must attach great importance to civil affairs work because it is the work closely related to the interests of the masses and needing the participation of the masses and entire society, and should provide more support and assistance to civil affairs departments. All quarters of society should show concern for civil affairs work and take the initiative in coordinating with it. We should establish and improve the grass-roots organizations for civil affairs, make great efforts to build the contingent, strive to increase investment, and create favorable conditions for civil affairs departments to carry out work smoothly. Making contacts with the masses every day, civil affairs cadres should firmly embrace the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly and have a strong sense of civil servants and sympathy to perform their work patiently and meticulously. We should broaden our field of thinking to raise relief funds through various channels and measures. No matter how difficult its financial situation is, Tianjin should increase relief funds every year to continuously raise the standards in providing special care and relief funds so that the masses with the greatest difficulty in society can also enjoy the achievements in reform and opening up. In conclusion, Zhang Lichang urged the large number of cadres and workers of civil affairs departments to make continuous efforts to study new conditions and address new problems in the new situation, emancipate their minds, pioneer new ways, strive to shoulder even more social responsibility, and make still greater contributions to consolidating and developing Tianjin's excellent situation and raising its entire level of social civilization.

Attending the conference were comrades in charge from various districts and counties, relevant committees and bureaus, and some neighborhoods, towns, and townships; as well as representatives of the advanced collectives and advanced persons of civil affairs departments. The conference will conclude on 18 February.

Press Covers Tianjin Secretary's Activities

Addresses Propaganda Directors

SK1703023395 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Tianjin Municipal meeting of propaganda directors was held at the Tianjin Auditorium on 16 and 17 February. The meeting noted:

Propaganda and ideological work is of a new and particularly important significance in the new situation of reform, opening up, and developing the socialist market economy. We should conscientiously implement the guidelines of Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech and the guidelines of the national conference of propaganda directors; continue to adhere to the overall arrangements for the party's propaganda and ideological work; uphold the "one basic guiding principle"; carry out the "four major tasks"; consolidate the achievements already won; pay close attention to key issues; improve work quality; and strive to provide an effective ideological guarantee and good media environment for Tianjin's reform, development, and stability.

Gao Dezhan, secretary of the municipal party committee, attended the meeting and gave an important speech.

Li Jianguo, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, chaired the meeting.

Luo Yuanpeng, standing committee member of the municipal party committee and director of its propaganda department, relayed the guidelines of the national conference of propaganda directors and arranged the work tasks for this year. Zheng Zhiying, standing committee member and secretary general of the municipal party committee, attended.

The meeting noted: The guiding thought for Tianjin's propaganda and ideological work for this year is to persistently take Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line as the guide; conscientiously implement the party Central Committee's general work guidelines and the guidelines of the national propaganda and ideological work conference; carry out the guidelines of the third (enlarged) plenary session of the sixth municipal party committee; subordinate to and serve the general task of the entire party and entire country; be united and uplift spirits to fulfill the four major tasks of arming the people with scientific theories, guiding the people with correct public opinion, mold the people with a noble spirit, and encourage the people with outstanding works; and mobilize the people throughout the municipality to achieve still better results in Tianjin's economic development and social progress.

In his speech, Gao Dezhan fully affirmed Tianjin's propaganda and ideological work conducted last year. He said: Tianjin has won marked achievements in propaganda and ideological work, with the study of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics being intensified continuously; the media giving correct and stable guidance; the overseas propaganda increasing and making new headway; the four projects for the mass activities of building the spiritual civilization proceeding in a down-to-earth manner and yielding marked results; and new breakthroughs being made in the production of intellectual products and all-around success achieved in the

appraisal of good books, good plays, outstanding television dramas, outstanding movies, and creative and convincing articles conducted by the propaganda department of the party Central Committee for the spiritual civilization. These achievements have played a positive and promoting role in Tianjin's reform, opening up, economic development, and social progress.

Gao Dezhan pointed out: Leaders at all levels must enhance the political sense, fully understand the importance of propaganda and ideological work in the new period, and give full play to the propaganda and ideological work, which is the political advantage. The great attention given to propaganda and ideological work should be specifically reflected in the entire process of our work. As far as guiding thoughts are concerned, we should unfailingly adhere to the strategic principle of "attending to two tasks simultaneously and achieving success in both," embracing both the sense of urgency for promoting economic construction and the sense of urgency for promoting the spiritual civilization. As far as work targets are concerned, we should promote both economic construction and the spiritual civilization to another new height. As far as practical work is concerned, we should list propaganda and ideological work high in the agenda of party committees. When appraising performance, we should appraise not only how economic work is carried out but also how the spiritual civilization and the propaganda and ideological work are promoted. We should see to it that the two civilizations are promoted, success is won in both, and still better results are achieved in Tianjin's economic development and social progress.

Gao Dezhan pointed out: In doing propaganda and ideological work, we should continue to adhere to the overall work arrangements of "one basic guiding principle and four major tasks" and achieve breakthroughs in key areas while promoting the work in an all-around manner. That is, we should achieve realistic results in studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and in studying the party Constitution; adhere to a correct direction and improve the quality of propaganda through the media; create a new momentum in building the two civilizations; intensify ideological and moral education to guide the people to embrace correct concepts on the world, life, and value; establish a common practice of learning from the advanced; and strive to win an all-around success in creating good books, good plays, outstanding television dramas, outstanding movies, and creative and convincing articles.

Gao Dezhan urged: Party committees at all levels should strengthen organizational leadership over propaganda and ideological work and pay close attention to the performance of all work. Starting with the municipal party committee, we should conduct regular research on Tianjin's propaganda and ideological work, acquire a good command of the overall situation and orientation, put forward tasks and demands, and strengthen supervision and inspection. We should further strengthen the

overall management and control of Tianjin's propaganda and ideological work and gradually establish a whole set of managerial systems that provide timely guidance and that ensure orderly operation and a scientific and highly effective operating mechanism in order to institutionalize Tianjin's propaganda and ideological work and make it more scientific. We should create favorable conditions for propaganda and ideological work and realistically help propaganda departments resolve problems and difficulties. [passage omitted]

Views Organizational Work

SK1703053995 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Feb 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] The municipal organizational work conference was held at the theater of the Tianjin Assembly Hall on 18 February. The conference set forth the following general requirements for organizational work in 1995: Take Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the basic line of the party, as a guide; closely serve the center of economic construction; firmly attend to and also serve the major tasks of the whole party and the whole country; implement the "decision" of the fourth plenary session, the guidelines of the national organizational work conference, and the municipal party committee's plan for strengthening party building conscientiously; comprehensively strengthen and improve the party's organizational construction; improve Tianjin's economic development and social progress; and provide forceful organizational guarantees for realizing the goal of rejuvenating the municipality, making the people rich, and creating brilliance for Tianjin.

Gao Dezhan, secretary of the municipal party committee, made an important speech at the conference.

Fang Fengyou, standing committee member of the municipal party committee and director of the organizational department, made a work report entitled "Combine Package Reform With Breakthroughs in Key Areas And Elevate Our Municipality's Organizational Work to a New Height." Zheng Zhiying, standing committee member and secretary general of the municipal party committee, chaired the conference. Zhang Yuhuai, vice chairman of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, attended the conference.

In his speech, Gao Dezhan fully affirmed the organizational work achievements made in the municipality in 1994. He said: Over the years, in accordance with the central arrangements and the municipal party committee's requirements, party committees of various levels and their organizational departments, expanded the dynamics of the organizational work and made new headway in many spheres. The campaign of mobilizing broad masses of party members and cadres to ceaselessly study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building a socialism with Chinese characteristics continued to develop in terms of scope and quality. The leading

bodies at various levels were strengthened. The municipality made bigger strides in cultivating, selecting, and promoting outstanding young cadres; further strengthened the construction of the grass-roots party organizations; and particularly made noticeable achievements in consolidating backward rural party branches. The party's organizational work played a key role in ensuring and promoting the municipality's reform, opening up, economic development, and social progress.

Gao Dezhan talked about five issues in line with the 1995 organizational work priorities. First, we should make new achievements in comprehensively upgrading the quality of the leading cadres. Second, we should make new breakthroughs in cultivating, selecting, and promoting outstanding young cadres. Third, we should make new progress in persisting in and perfecting democratic centralism. Fourth, the construction of the grass-roots party organizations should be strengthened. Fifth, we should elevate the leadership over the organizational work to a new height.

Gao Dezhan pointed out: The party's organizational work is an important work relating to the overall situation. It is of great significance in achieving this year's organizational work. To achieve the party's organizational construction, we should do a good job in educating, selecting, and using personnel; strengthen the construction of the leading bodies at various levels and the grass-roots party organizations; cultivate and promote the leading cadres at or above the county and section level; and build the leading bodies at various levels into powerful leading collectives that resolutely carry out the basic line of the party, serve the people wholeheartedly, and have the ability in leading the progress of modernization. Educating personnel is the foundation for using personnel. Comprehensively upgrading the quality of leading cadres at various levels is a task of urgent and strategic importance that lies ahead of us. We should realistically attend to the work in three aspects: First, we should organize leading cadres, and among them, the party and government leading cadres first, to conscientiously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theories. This is an essential task. Second, we should strengthen cadres' practical training to enhance their abilities. Third, we should strictly educate and manage cadres and create effective encouragement and restriction mechanisms. Gao Dezhan said: At the time of comprehensively upgrading the quality of the leading cadres at various levels, we should firmly attend to cultivating, selecting, and promoting young cadres; and strive to cultivate a large number of skilled persons who are able to taking on the heavy tasks spanning this century and the next. We should enhance the sense of urgency, work out plans, expand the dynamics of our work, and firmly attend to our work. We should add burdens to excellent young cadres, assign special tasks to them, have them temper themselves and go through trials in the course of practice, and create conditions for displaying their talents.

Gao Dezhan pointed out: We should combine the upgrading of leading cadres' quality and the cultivation and promotion of excellent young cadres with the readjustment of leading bodies. To readjust leading bodies, we should base ourselves on education, enhancement, and the improvement of leading bodies' overall quality. By strengthening the construction of leading bodies, we should make the age and educational structures become more reasonable, give full scope to the functions of each and every member of the leading bodies, pool their joint efforts, and form new cohesive power and advantages. We should persist in and perfect democratic centralism; strengthen education on democratic centralism among cadres, particularly leading cadres; set up and perfect necessary systems; and upgrade the leading bodies' overall combat effectiveness. We should continue to strengthen the construction of grass-roots party organizations and build the grass-roots party organizations into strong and powerful fighting forces that unite with and lead the masses to implement the basic line of the party, fulfill the central tasks of the party, and realize the party's fighting goal.

In his speech, Gao Dezhan also set demands on the work of the party committees at various levels. He said: According to central arrangements, recently, the municipal party committee held a series of meetings to arrange the party's major tasks. The party committees at various levels should conscientiously implement these arrangements. First, we should promote our overall work and make unified arrangements. According to actual conditions, we should define tasks, put focal points in a prominent position, make specific arrangements, expand the dynamics of our work, upgrade work standards, firmly attend to difficult points, and strive to achieve real results. Second, we should seek unity of thinking and take the overall situation into consideration. The party committees at various levels should further unify their thinking with the central line, principles, policies, and work arrangements; grasp the overall situation; and promote the progress of the work in various spheres. Third, we should strengthen coordination and do our work solidly. The tasks ahead of us this year are extremely arduous. The party committees and governments at various levels, all departments, and all fronts should strengthen coordination, bring their overall advantages into play, do their work in a down-to-earth manner, and firmly attend to the implementation of their tasks. The key to implementation hinges on results. No results indicates that nothing was implemented. Therefore, we should vigorously advocate the spirit of seeking truth, dealing with concrete matters relating to work, and being practicable; do concrete work; do pioneering work; blaze new trails; rouse ourselves to make vigorous efforts to make the country prosperous; strive for "making improvements in two aspects and making breakthroughs in two areas;" and achieve Tianjin's economic development and social progress. Present at the conference were more than 700 people, including the

responsible comrades of the municipal party committee's departments, commissions, and offices; comrades responsible for organizing cadres under the district, county, and bureau party committees; and heads of the organizational (cadres) sections.

Tianjin CPPCC Session Opens 19 Feb

SK1703021095 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Feb 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The third session of the ninth Tianjin Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] opened ceremoniously at the Tianjin Auditorium on the afternoon of 19 February.

Liu Jinfeng, chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, presided over the session. He announced that 709 of the 768 members of the ninth municipal CPPCC committee attended the session, meeting the quorum.

Li Changxing, Huang Yanzhi, Chen Ruyu, Liao Canhui, Lu Huansheng, Yu Guocong, Chen Peilie, Wang Jitao, Zhang Zhaoruo, and Chen Shuxun, vice chairmen; and Guo Jinhou, secretary general of the municipal CPPCC Committee; were seated in the front row of the rostrum. [passage omitted]

Li Changxing, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, gave a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the ninth Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee. He first reviewed the work carried out by the standing committee in the past year. He said: Since the second session of the ninth municipal CPPCC committee, the standing committee conscientiously implemented the guidelines of the 14th party congress, the third and fourth plenary sessions of the 14th party Central Committee, and the party Central Committee's instructions on CPPCC work with the guidance of the Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line; geared its work to and served the general task of the work of the entire party and entire country under the leadership of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee and focusing on economic construction, which was the central task; fully developed its own advantages, conscientiously performed the functions of political consultation, democratic supervision, and participation in and discussion on state and government affairs; carried out a great amount of work to promote Tianjin's reform, development, stability, and modernization drive, to safeguard and develop the stable and united political situation, to promote the socialist democratic politics, and to promote the grand cause of the reunification of the motherland; successfully fulfilled the tasks put forward at the second session of the ninth committee; and achieved new progress in all fields of work.

Li Changxing said: The third (enlarged) plenary session of the sixth municipal party committee held early this year approved the "major points of the work of the

Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee for 1995" and the "three-year (1995-1997) plan of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee for strengthening party building," made overall arrangements for Tianjin's 1995 work, and set clear demands on the CPPCC work. We should conscientiously carry out the CPPCC work in the new year in compliance with the municipal party committee's overall arrangements and demands. The guiding thought for Tianjin's CPPCC work for 1995 is to persistently take Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line as the guide; conscientiously implement the guidelines of the 14th party congress, the third and fourth plenary sessions of the 14th party Central Committee, the important speech given by Comrade Jiang Zemin during his inspection in Tianjin, the third (enlarged) plenary session of the sixth Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, and the CPPCC work conference held by the municipal party committee; gear our work to and serve the general task of the work of the entire party and entire country; conscientiously perform the functions of political consultation, democratic supervision, and participation in and discussion on state and government affairs; give full play to the advantages and role of the CPPCC; mobilize all positive factors; unite all the forces that can be united; work in unison; pool our wisdom and efforts; and strive to achieve better results in Tianjin's economic development and social progress and to attain the grand goal of "developing the municipality, making the people prosper, and achieving a moderately prosperous life." The general demand is to fully develop the overall function of the CPPCC in order to make political consultation a serious and regular practice, make democratic supervision realistic and effective, make the participation in and discussion on state and government affairs fruitful, upgrade the CPPCC work to a new level, and create a new situation in the CPPCC work. The major tasks and targets of this year's CPPCC work are to attain a new level in the performance of the major functions of the CPPCC; to make new headway in promoting the socialist spiritual civilization; to make new contributions to safeguarding social stability; to expand the fields of overseas contacts; to achieve new development in strengthening the contacts and cooperation with various fields; and to support and assist the CPC organizations at all levels to improve themselves. To realize the various tasks defined at this session and facilitate the opening of a new situation in the CPPCC work, we should make new breakthroughs in the key issues and weak links that have a bearing on the overall CPPCC work in addition to persisting in Tianjin's basic experiences in the CPPCC work. For this, we should achieve success in adding impetus to political consultation and discussion on state and government affairs; in carrying out numerous study activities; in giving better play to the role of CPPCC members as the mainstay; in maintaining close ties with democratic parties, the federation of industry and commerce, the federation of Taiwan compatriots, and the federation of returned overseas Chinese; in stepping up efforts to improve the

CPPCC organs themselves; and in intensifying the research and publicity of the CPPCC work.

Liao Canhui, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee and chairman of the motions committee of the ninth Municipal CPPCC committee, gave a report on the motions work carried out since the second session of the ninth municipal CPPCC committee. [passage omitted]

Tianjin's Leaders Meet at 'Cadre's Club'

SK1703064395 *Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Feb 95 p 1*

[FBIS Translated Text] At the municipal cadres' club on 22 February, Gao Dezhan, secretary of the municipal party committee; and Zhang Lichang, mayor of the municipal government, met with more than 40 leading cadres at the national, provincial, and department levels participating in the study class on the special subject of using foreign capital. They warmly welcomed the vice governors and vice mayors in charge of the economic and trade work from 23 provinces and municipalities and the responsible comrades of the state departments concerned who went to Tianjin to conduct inspections and exchange experiences in using foreign capital, and sincerely asked them to guide Tianjin's work and also to present precious opinions on Tianjin's work.

The meeting was held amid a warm and friendly atmosphere. Gao Dezhan said: Like the other provinces and municipalities, a good trend of opening to the outside world and using foreign capital has emerged in Tianjin. Opening the municipality to the outside world should be taken as a major measure for promoting economic and social development, and people at high levels on down should reach a common understanding in this regard throughout the municipality. We are still behind and have some work problems. We have great potential for using foreign capital. This is an extremely good opportunity for us to learn since such a large number of provincial and municipal leading comrades come to Tianjin. The subject studied this time is very good. I hope that we will theoretically and practically solve some problems to promote progress in the work of opening the municipality to the outside world and using foreign capital.

While talking about the relationship between Tianjin and various provinces and municipalities, Zhang Lichang said: Tianjin's good situation today and its fast development has benefitted from the long-term great assistance of the brotherly provinces and municipalities and the vigorous support of various state-level departments. The Tianjin Municipal party committee, the municipal government, and all people of the municipality expressed profound thanks to them. Historically, Tianjin has been a commercial, trade, and banking center in north China as well as a large coastal port city. We should relate more of our successful experiences in opening to the outside world and using foreign capital to

inland provinces and municipalities. Now, people of all levels throughout the municipality have firmly fostered a service mentality. We should strive to use the conditions of Tianjin's development zone, bonded zone, seaport, and airport to provide services for brotherly provinces and municipalities so as to achieve common development.

Cheng Lianchang, vice president of the state administration institute; and the responsible persons of various provinces and municipalities unanimously maintained: Through visits and inspections, we have seen great achievements in reform and opening up in Tianjin and its vitality in various spheres. Tianjin was the first in the whole country to create an investment environment. So, it has many good experiences to learn from. We hope the people of Tianjin make greater achievements in building their homeland.

On the morning of 22 February, the guests also inspected Tianjin Audisi Company, Zhanuxi compressor company, and the construction sites for rebuilding dangerous and shabby houses. They gave high assessments wherever they went.

Ye Disheng, vice mayor of the municipal government; and responsible persons of the municipal foreign economic and trade commission and the municipal personnel affairs bureau attended the meeting.

Tianjin People's Congress Session Ends 27 Feb

SK1703061495 *Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 95 p 1*

[FBIS Translated Text] After successfully fulfilling the items on the session's agenda, the third session of the 12th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress victoriously concluded in the Great Theater of Tianjin Auditorium on the morning of 27 February.

The session called on the people across the municipality to unite as one, to heighten their spirit, to seize the opportunity, to be good at formulating plans, and to do practical deeds under the guidance of Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics; under the guidance of the party's basic line; and under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the municipal party committee. It also called on them to strive to fulfill various tasks this year and to realize the targets of making the municipality prosperous and the people wealthy and of creating glory again for the municipality.

Nie Bichu, executive chairman of the session and executive member of the session's presidium, presided over the closing ceremony.

Also presiding over the closing ceremony were executive chairmen of the session, including Gao Dezhan, Li Jianguo, Lu Xuezheng, Pan Yiqing, Zhu Wenju, Wang Chenghuai, Qian Qiao, Huang Qixing, Chen Rongti, Liu Wenfan, Zhang Yuhuan, Su Baozong, Liu Genhui.

Seated on the session's rostrum were leading comrades, including Zhang Lichang, Li Shenglin, Liu Jinfeng, Jin Renxie, and Xu Ziqiang; as well as staffers of the session's presidium.

During the session, the participating deputies approved with a vote by a show of hands the resolution on the government work report made at the third session of the 12th provincial people's congress; the resolution on the implementation of the 1994 municipal plan for the national economy and social development; the resolution on the 1995 municipal plan for the national economy and social development; the resolution on the implementation of the 1994 municipal budget; the resolution on the 1995 municipal budget; the resolution on the work report made by the municipal people's congress standing committee; the resolution on the work report made by the municipal higher people's court; and the resolution on the work report made by the municipal people's procuratorate.

It was contended at the session that in 1994 Tianjin made great and important progress in reform and opening up and scored marked achievements in economic development and social undertakings. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the municipal party committee, the municipal people's government mobilized and depended on the people across the municipality to fulfill various tasks adopted at the second session of the 12th municipal people's congress by uniting as one and waging an arduous struggle. It made obvious progress in realizing the targets of building "three, five, eight, and ten" projects; merged in the line followed by the regions across the country, which had better developed the national economy; made a great and important breakthrough in opening up; continuously deepened the reform in various fields; achieved overall development in social undertakings; and further improved the people's life. The session was satisfied with the work done by the municipal people's government.

It was pointed out at the session that 1995 is the last year of enforcing the "Eighth Five-Year Plan" and also is a year in which Tianjin is advancing on the crest of a victory to realize the grand target. We should regard as a guidance the party's basic line and the theory of Deng Xiaoping with regard to building socialism with Chinese characteristics; seize the whole situation in the work

undertaken by the entire party and country; and further do a good job in dealing with the relations among reform, development, and stability. In line with the demands set at the third plenary session (enlarged) of the sixth municipal party committee, we should expedite the economic construction to a new step; improve the work in various fields to a new level; and make a new breakthrough in the crucial issues and the weak links. Efforts should be made to further implement the fighting targets set by the first and second sessions of the 12th municipal people's congress. Units from top to bottom across the municipality should commonly make efforts; maintain the good trend; fulfill in an overall way various tasks covered by the "Eighth Five-Year Plan"; accelerate the pace in fulfilling the targets of building "three, five, eight, and ten" projects; and better direct economic development and social progress in the municipality as a whole.

Also seated on the session's rostrum were leading comrades, including Liu Fengyan, Li Huifen, Song Pingshun, Luo Yuanpeng, Zheng Zhiying, Wang Hongjiang, Zhang Haosheng, Zhuang Gonghui, Li Changxing, Huang Yanzhi, Chen Ruyu, Lu Huansheng, Wang Jitao, Zhang Zhaoruo, Chen Shuxun, Zhang Baifeng, Zhang Dequan, and Zhang Guanwen; as well as veteran comrades, including Zhang zaiwang, Wu Zhen, Yang Huijie, Lu Da, Yang Zhihua, Li Zhongyuan, Zhao Jun, Xu Ming, Li Yuan, Liu Zengkun, Yu Fujing, Shi Jian, Bai Hualing, Zhao Jinsheng, Huang Defei, and Yu Songting.

At 1045 that morning, the session was victoriously closed amid the majestic music of the national anthem.

Northeast Region

Inner Mongolia's Former Army Leader Dies

SK1703061595 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 95 p 2

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Comrade Wu Liji, an outstanding member of the CPC, an excellent political worker and military commander of our Army, former deputy chief of staff of the Inner Mongolia Military District's headquarters, and a retired officer at the level of deputy Army leader [fu jun zhi li xiu gan bu 0479 6511 5120 4418 0128 1626 6752], failing to respond to any medical treatment, died in Hohhot on 26 December 1994 at the age of 70. [passage omitted]

Taiwan To Buy French-Made Missiles, Weapons*OW1703101295 Taipei CNA in English 0926 GMT 17 Mar 95*

[By Sofia Wu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, March 17 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] Army has struck a deal with France to buy 120 French-made Mistral shoulder-fired missiles to beef up its air defense capabilities, military sources said Friday.

This will be yet another major ROC arms deal with France, following its purchases of 60 French-made Mirage 2000-5 fighter jets, six Lafayette-class missile frigates and a number of Mica air-to-air missiles.

The Mistral surface-to-air guided missiles can be fired from a portable launcher that soldiers rest on their shoulders, the sources said. The missiles will be deployed at the Army's six combat units in northern, central and southern Taiwan as well as on offshore islands.

The Army has budgeted NT\$1.26 billion (U.S.\$47.91 million) in the 1995-1996 fiscal year (July-June) for Mistral missile purchases, the sources said, adding that additional funds will be earmarked over the next five years.

To enhance its anti-air combat strength, the sources said, the Army will install airborne platoons at its combat units.

The Army originally planned to purchase U.S.-made Stinger missiles, but later gave up the idea because U.S. authorities declined to sell the shoulder-fired type to Taiwan and would only sell the type that can be mounted on multipurpose utility vehicles.

According to a cabinet budget proposal sent to the Legislative Yuan for approval last week, the Ministry of National Defense (MND) will spend NT\$60 billion (U.S.\$2.3 billion) on weapons in the 1995-96 fiscal year.

"The funds will be used to buy and settle [as received] weapons to increase our anti-air, anti-sea and anti-landing capabilities," MND officials said.

Of the total weapons spending, NT\$15.3 billion (U.S.\$580 million) will go to the Lafayette-class frigates Taiwan has ordered from France, the officials said.

Production of locally developed Ching-kuo indigenous defense fighters will cost NT\$12.4 billion (U.S.\$477 million) in the 1995-96 fiscal year. Spending on locally built missile frigates, [words indistinct] the U.S. Perry-class frigate, will be NT\$8 billion (U.S.\$308 million).

The leasing of six [words indistinct] frigates from the United States will cost NT\$2.4 billion (U.S.\$92 million), and an additional NT\$4.1 billion (U.S.\$158 million) has been set aside for developing an air-defense system based on U.S.-made Patriot missiles and for purchasing U.S.-made M-60 A3 tanks.

The budget will also cover purchases of helicopters, early-warning planes and locally developed missiles, MND officials said.

The total defense budget for the 1995-96 fiscal year amounts to NT\$247.7 billion (U.S.\$9.42 billion), accounting for 21.7 percent of the government total budgetary pie of NT\$1.878 trillion (U.S.\$43.41 billion). The amount represents a 4.3 percent increase over the previous year's defense budget, but is a slightly smaller percentage of the total budget compared with last year.

'No Agreement Reached' in Aviation Talks*OW1703023995 Taipei CNA in English 0142 GMT 17 Mar 95*

[By Benjamin Yeh]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, March 16 (CNA)—No agreement was reached during the first day of the two-day talks on the resumption of direct airlinks between the Republic of China [ROC] and South Korea, the Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA) said on Thursday.

The chief negotiator for the ROC delegation, CAA Deputy Director-General Chang Kuo-cheng, told the press at the end of the negotiations that no progress was made because both sides spent most of the time reading through each other's draft agreements. He said no discussions were held regarding flight routes and the number of flights each side will allow, and that the atmosphere during the negotiations was so "rigid" that the talks were interrupted three times, during which the Korean chief negotiator had to ask for instructions from his superiors via long-distance phone calls.

Chang held the Korean side responsible for the slow progress of the negotiations. "For instance, the Koreans demanded that the term 'territory' as used in the agreement be changed to 'area.' That is in no way acceptable to us," he said. Observers here said Seoul's overcautiousness was for fear of riling Beijing.

The ROC Government ordered the direct flight route between the two countries closed in retaliation for Seoul's switching diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Beijing in September 1992.

Sources said the suspension of direct airlinks has cost Seoul millions of dollars over the last two years because all flights bound for southeast Asia and Australia from Seoul are barred from flying over Taiwan's flight information zone, and therefore have to fly the extra distance around it.

China airlines, the ROC's national flag carrier, had repeatedly complained about the previous agreement under which it had flown the Taipei-Seoul route, maintaining that the Korean side had been the big winner under the accord, which it said was signed under political pressure.

Apparently with that in mind, Chang, unlike Taiwan negotiators in the past, emphasized that the talks must be held "on an equal and mutually beneficial basis. Otherwise, there would be no need to talk any more." Negotiators from both countries will meet again on Friday.

Official Views Cross-Strait Energy Cooperation

OW1703111995 Taipei CNA in English 0839 GMT 17 Mar 95

[By Danielle Yang]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, March 17 (CNA)—Oil exploration will be the top priority for cross-Taiwan Strait energy cooperation, Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) Chief Secretary Kao Hsin-yang said Friday.

Kao made the remarks during an interview after the Mainland Chinese Energy Seminar concluded at the Chung-hua Institute for Economic Research. The seminar was sponsored by the MOEA's Energy Commission.

Despite the abundant energy resources of Mainland China, old machinery and outdated exploration technology have held back the mainland's exploitation of those resources, Kao said.

Taiwan lacks energy resources, and 95 percent of its energy has to be imported, Kao said, adding that energy cooperation is therefore beneficial to both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

He said the two sides would cooperate in looking for coal, oil, and other power resources. Currently, 17 percent of imported coal in Taiwan indirectly comes from Mainland China, and Taiwan relies greatly on foreign countries for power technology.

He said the cross-strait cooperation would be complementary because Taiwan can get a hold of the necessary technology, while Mainland China has the energy resources. But under the national unification guidelines, which call for the phased development of relations with Mainland China, only civilian and indirect cooperation is allowed, he added.

He stressed, however, that cooperating with large international energy groups to make inroads into Mainland China will be an unavoidable trend in the future.

Meanwhile, Chao Chih-ling, a researcher at the Chung-hua Institute, said in a report that Mainland China currently is undergoing economic reforms that have caused a drastic increase in oil demand.

From the long-term view, he said, Taiwan can study the feasibility of setting up oil plants in Mainland China, while in the short term, Taiwan can enter into strategic alliances with large foreign oil companies to jointly explore the Mainland Chinese market.

First T-38 Aircraft Arrive in Hualien

OW1703024095 Taipei CNA in English 0114 GMT 17 Mar 95

[By Benjamin Yeh]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Hualien, Mar 16 (CNA)—The first 20 of the 40 T-38 trainers the Republic of China [ROC] has leased from the United States arrived in this eastern port city on Thursday, an ROC Air Force commander said.

"All 20 airplanes had complete inspections before they were loaded on the vessel, and are available any time," the commander told the press upon the ship's arrival in Hualien. [passage omitted]

Li Defends KMT Assets, Reiterates Party Role

OW1703025095 Taipei CNA in English 0158 GMT 17 Mar 95

[By Benjamin Yeh]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, March 16 (CNA)—Kuomintang (KMT) Chairman Li Teng-hui said on Thursday that his party is willing to share its assets with society, if needed, but he also emphasized that the assets were not "ill-gotten" as some critics have contended.

Li defended the legitimacy of the party assets, which according to a party evaluation have accumulated to NT [new Taiwan] \$47 billion (US\$1.82 billion), in his keynote speech to a gathering of party cadres. "The criticism is very unfair and partial," Li said.

He said the wealth belongs to the country and society. "If needed, the KMT would like to give it to society," Li said. Li also highlighted the party [words indistinct]: "While we want to manage 'greater Taiwan,' we have not for a minute forgotten the Republic of China [ROC] and the reunification of China. Neither have we forsaken the guidelines of our thoughts—the [words indistinct] principles of the people."

In fact, Li pointed out, "nothing that we've done here is not to realize the ideal scenario the three principles of the people envisions." [sentence as received] Li also had high praise for the KMT's role in the country's push for democratization. He said that in the past, revolution in the 2,000 years of Chinese history featured a transition from dynasties and always led to social backwardness and stagnation, but that thanks to the Kuomintang, that did not occur in Taiwan, where he said reforms have been completed in a steady and sound manner he also hailed the change in nature of the KMT away from authoritarian thinking and toward competitiveness. "It is simply the party's way of surviving," Li said.

He likened a party to a private enterprise, saying he doubted that any political party without competition could rule a country for a lengthy period of time. "[words indistinct] competition brings progress" Li said.

Police Increase Indonesian Cooperation*OW1703024295 Taipei CNA in English 0117 GMT 17 Mar 95*

[By P.K. Wu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Jakarta, March 16 (CNA)—Taiwan and Indonesia police have agreed to continue increasing cooperation through seminars and joint exercises, anti-crime operations, and management of other social problems.

"Taiwan wishes to continue the cooperation and so does Indonesia," ANTARA News Agency quoted Indonesia Police Spokesman Brigadier General Ketut Ratta [name as received] as saying Wednesday after a meeting between Indonesian Police Chief General Banurusman [name as received] and visiting Taiwan Immigration and Police Chief Commissioner Tsen Wen-tsang.

Tsen said there is a need to continue cooperative efforts such as joint exercises to eliminate crime and other social problems. Banurusman agreed, saying, "we need to be able to create a conducive atmosphere by promoting the security situation in the country, in order to attract investors."

Gradually Emerging Stable Voting Pattern Viewed95CM0122A Taipei HSIN HSIN WEN [THE JOURNALIST] in Chinese No 406, 24 Dec 95 p 65-66*

[Article by Wu Tung-hsiung (0702 4827 7160): "7-5-3-5: These Numbers are What Really Decide Elections on Taiwan"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] This time, the composition of the Taipei City electorate really changed...

The KMT lost five percent of its 25 percent consistently faithful supporters.

The DPP for the first time won the swing votes—commonly called floating votes—or 20 percent of the 25 percent.

The New Party then is based on pure fiction, as it was opened to the 30 percent who in the past did not vote, and were very estranged from the mainstream, while carrying the 5 percent that is the KMT's real losses, and at the same time obtaining 5 percent of the swing ballots.

These figures are comparable for this election, and come out of the normal electoral structure of the Taiwan region.

The author, using a computer data base to study the past 14 years or more of election data, and doing a survey and analysis, discovered that the Taiwan region has already gradually formed a stable "7-5-3-5" electorate structure and voting pattern.

It should also be said, that if we assume we have a group of 20 people with the right to vote, then they will normally do the following: seven of them, or 35 percent, if they encounter a crisis closely related to their own life and property, will not vote; if they do vote, then this is the product of certain feelings of fear, or is done in order to eliminate a state of mind that perceives a potential threat to themselves. They can be termed "the estranged type."

Five of the people, or 25 percent, will not listen to any arguments, and will definitely support the status quo, voting for figures who believe the current political status quo is quite fine, typically, the ruling party. They can be called the "assenting type."

Three people, or 15 percent, will not listen to any arguments, and will definitely oppose the status quo, and vote for figures not satisfied with the current political status quo, normally the opposition party. They can be called the "opposing type."

Five people, also 25 percent, will definitely not vote for this particular person or that political organization. They can be called the "swing type."

This pattern was constructed based on an analysis linking "voting rates," "rates of votes gained," "political awareness," and "political attitudes."

Over the last 14 years or more, prior to the lifting of martial law, with the exception of the 80 percent voting rate for the elections that followed closely on the heels of the death of President Chiang Kai-shek, rates for other elections have been in the 63.2 to 68.2 percent range, and the average has been 64.3 percent. Following the lifting of martial law, there has been a slight increase, but it has more or less still remained around the 65 percent mark, plus or minus 3 percentage points. It should also be noted that normally 35 percent of the people do not vote.

The results of a number of opinion polls clearly indicate that there is a group, amounting to approximately 39 percent of the electorate, which will participate in elections, and is cognizant of but has a certain love hate attitude when it comes to political issues.

Of those voters with an identifiable political attitude, 24.8 percent support the current situation, and express "approval" of current political positions. This corresponds to supporting the ruling party.

The other 14.2 percent are not satisfied with the status quo, and express "opposition" to the various current political positions. This corresponds to supporting the opposition party.

Of the close to 65 percent of the electorate that votes, only roughly 40 percent have a definite attitude towards politics, and for this reason, it is possible that more than 25 percent do not vote in order to make a political appeal, and also do not chose a particular target for political considerations, thereby creating a "swing type" vote.

In the past, everyone has had the concept of a "floating" vote, but in fact how large is the "floating vote?" Who is it voting for? Why is it voting? It appears that it has not yet been accurately estimated. Computer analysis by the author reveals that a characteristic of this "swing type" vote is that it does not have a strong ideological bent, and hence typically votes and selects candidates because of factors like image. In the past, the typical "assenting type," which strongly supported the candidates of the ruling party, constituted 24.8 percent, and the percentage of the vote obtained by the ruling party reached 48.3 percent, hence the extra 23.5 percent then could be called the "swing" vote; conversely, the supporters of the opposition party's "opposition type" voters constituted 14.2 percent, and they obtained 14.8 percent, so they only received 0.6 percent of the "swing" vote, though the opposition has consistently emphasized the need to obtain the "estranged vote." In fact this strategy is tantamount to getting blank ballots, because the levels of final vote obtained and dedicated support are nearly identical, and there is no great gain to be had.

Further analysis indicates that if there are five people in the "swing" category, then in the central level elections, the KMT garners virtually all of them; in local elections, because of the increase in "grass roots" opposition party candidates, the opposition is able to get one or two of the voters.

In the past, the KMT, due to its ability to control a variety of political and non-political resources, and raise the quality of its normal image, the "swing" type voters also naturally at the final key time came over to the "nicer image." Because image factors are not as firm as ideological ones, the "swing type" vote is also more prone to stimulation and reaction, and more easily changes its ballot choices.

The KMT this time not only lost completely the swing vote, but also lost 5 percent of what had in the past been its most stable support, the assenting vote. Because of the past confrontation between the KMT and the DPP, this 5 percent is not very likely to jump to the DPP, but it rather reflects a loss of faith that the KMT is capable of maintaining the status quo, and is a flow towards the New Party. The "estranged" constituents are often easily forgotten. When they analyze the elections, political pundits have all directed discussion towards those who voted, and have neglected the fact that when people feel "it is not that important" this is also a type of political attitude, while in terms of the proportion of people, its affect is even greater.

What influences the "estranged type" of voter is related to his own life and death, and clearly results from an immediate event—this event normally occurs very rarely; with the exception of the elections that closely followed the death of President Chiang Kai-shek, prior to the lifting of martial law, the second election voting rate peak was the 68.2 percent registered in the year the country was expelled from the United Nations, while the third peak was the 66.4 percent registered two years after the break in relations with the US. It is evident that only when the shock of a key life and death situation occurs, and there is an urgent "close ranks" feeling of fear, that the "estranged" constituents don't vote; in addition, the influence of an event weakens as it becomes more distant in the past.

This time the voting rate was abnormally high, reaching 78 percent, and clearly reflected the sense of crisis produced during the elections, which shocked the normal structure, and manifested itself in a crisis vote.

Because the KMT and DPP on all previous occasions in Taipei City had been in opposition—including last year's Legislative Yuan elections—no crisis votes have occurred, and this 13 percent crisis vote should belong to the New Party. The New Party overall garnered 23 percent, and subtracting the 13 percent crisis vote and the 5 percent assenting vote, the remainder should be a 5 percent swing vote. The DPP, with the exception of a firm 15 percent of the opposition vote, obtained a 20 percent swing vote, and in the final analysis gained a major victory in this regard.

Does the above analysis come sufficiently close to reality? If one analytical method is established, then with the exception of being sufficient to supply an explanation after an event, it should also be able before an event to establish a suitable predictive model, and be able over the long-term to have a certain degree of predictive effectiveness.

The author, on the day before the election, forecast the vote breakdown for the four Taipei city mayoral election candidates, Chen, Chao, Hwang, and Chi as follows: 43.18 percent, 29.6 percent, 26.3 percent, and 0.64 percent (the LY report published them in advance on election day) and the actual vote totals of the four candidates were all within 1 percent of this.

Assuming that there is a 50 percent chance of guessing the vote a single candidate will receive (using one half of 100 percent), then at the same time the probability of guessing the rates for four candidates will be lower than one in 6 million, hence this could not just be luck. [passage omitted]

Hong Kong

Police Chief Fears Large Exodus of Officers

HK1703064195 Hong Kong *EASTERN EXPRESS* in English 17 Mar 95 p 3

[By Niall Fraser]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The police chief, Eddie Hui, has described the prospect of a flood of senior expatriate officers leaving the force in the run-up to 1997 as "very serious". Hui who is in the process of interviewing all 500 officers ranked superintendent and above to gauge their future intentions, said he was already drawing up plans to cope with an exodus. "This is a very serious question. I am taking a lot of my personal time to talk with the officers myself," he told a special meeting of the Legislative Council's finance committee yesterday.

Hui, the Police Commissioner, said he had already interviewed many senior officers in an attempt to "convince them to stay", but he was unable to say exactly how many would leave the force until the manpower evaluation process was completed. "The purpose of the review is to find out how many will stay and how many will leave; it won't be until the end of 1996 that we will have a full idea of the extent of the problem," Hui said. At present the force has 500 gazetted officers—those of the rank of superintendent and above—of which 54 per cent are expatriate.

Legislators expressed concern that the force could lose up to 200 senior men as 1997 approaches. The acting Secretary for Security, Ken Woodhouse, said the situation was an area of concern and it was "possible" that a "large number" could leave the force. Hui said: "We already have a few contingency plans but we don't know the exact extent of the problem yet." He said he was looking at amalgamating jobs, bringing in more civilians, and internal promotion of locals as possible ways of limiting the damage of large-scale departures.

The majority of expatriate officers are members of Her Majesty's Overseas Service and as such are entitled to early retirement. Legislators were also told that by setting up more civilian posts, the force would be able to deploy 400 more officers on the streets.

In an attempt to combat rising crime in the northern New Territories, a new 200-man Emergency Unit will be set up there. Previously, the whole of the New Territories was covered by one emergency unit.

The special finance committee meeting, convened to hear the 1995-96 spending estimates, also heard that a staggering 6,963 illegal immigrant women from China gave birth to children in the territory in 1994. A legislator, Peggy Lam, expressed concern that increasing numbers of mainland women were coming to the territory just to have a child. The Director of Immigration, Leung Ming-yan, said his department was liaising with Chinese officials in an attempt to tackle the problem, but

said there were "humanitarian" difficulties in stopping pregnant women entering the territory.

Legal Vacuum Fears Affect 'Potential Investors'

HK1703055195 Hong Kong *SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST* in English 17 Mar 95 p 1

[By Chris Yeung]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Some potential investors have taken the "unusual step of ensuring their contracts are not subject to the jurisdiction of local courts" because of fears of a legal vacuum after 1997, Chief Secretary Anson Chan Fang On-sung said last night. She told leading businessmen at a dinner hosted by the Federation of Hong Kong Industries that there were signs of a loss of business confidence in Hong Kong. "This is not a situation that we welcome. Any loss of confidence in Hong Kong's legal and judicial system affects the whole of our community," she said.

The Director of Administration, Richard Hoare, said officials had learned from the Attorney-General's Chambers that some investors had begun to specify in their contracts that disputes be settled in foreign courts or through arbitration outside the territory.

Mrs Chan urged local businessmen to tell the Chinese Government and Legislative Council members that it was vital to ensure continuity of the legal and judicial systems after 1997 when the Privy Council would no longer act as the final appeal channel for local court cases. In her appeal, she told business leaders: "You would rightly be indignant if told that because a court of final appeal has not yet been set up, you will have to wait, and indefinitely at that." Any delay and failure to settle disputes would lead to additional costs in doing business, she said. "No responsible government should subject litigants to such a predicament," said the Chief Secretary.

She gave strong hints that the Government might have to table a draft bill on the Court of Final Appeal to legislators next month, even though China has yet to give its approval. "We need to enact the bill by the end of July. It is clear from this that we have a very tight timetable. And it is clear, too, that we will not be able to wait for too long if we are to implement the 1991 agreement and set the [court] up before 1997," Mrs Chan said. "Unless the Chinese Government tells us very soon that they are happy with the bill, we will be faced with a very difficult decision. "Do we go ahead and introduce the bill into Legco anyway, in an attempt to fulfil our obligation under the 1991 agreement? Or do we continue to wait indefinitely for a response from the Chinese Government, with the consequence that the court will not be set up before 1997?"

She went on: "In the best interest of Hong Kong, I very much hope that the Chinese side will be able to give up a positive response very soon. "This will be the best demonstration of our resolve to co-operate in ensuring a

smooth transition for Hong Kong and will send a reassuring signal to the community." Without mentioning China's criticism that Britain was to blame for the delay in the court plan, she argued that "clearly there was not much point in introducing a bill into Legco immediately after it had rejected the 1991 agreement".

Legislators rejected the Joint Liaison Group agreement, or the so-called 4:1 ratio of judges, in December 1991. Britain put forward a draft bill to China in May last year. China raised 15 questions, four of them early this month. All replies have been sent.

'Special Article' Praises Li Ruihuan Remarks

HK1703061895 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 1055 GMT 14 Mar 95

["Special article" by correspondent Zhong Min (6988 2404): "Li Ruihuan's Clever Allusion to a Hundred-Year-Old Teapot in Reference to Hong Kong is Thought-Provoking"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Hong Kong, 14 Mar (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Li Ruihuan, chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], demonstrated his witty aphorisms again at a panel meeting of Hong Kong and Macao CPPCC members on 11 March. His analogy of a hundred-year-old teapot in reference to Hong Kong evoked laughter from the panel, but also made the members think. The analogy showed how deep the CPC high echelons understand Deng Xiaoping's strategic concept of "one country, two systems" and their determination to put it into practice.

Stories about teapots are very popular. Li Ruihuan's ingenuity lies in linking such popular stories with the problem of Hong Kong's stability and prosperity. He said: Hong Kong is such a tiny place; it measures only about 1,000 sq km, even after including Kowloon. How can it play such a tremendous role and have such an important position in world trade and international finance? Why does it lead the world in so many fields? I doubt if many people know why. You may have a good feeling about a certain thing, but you may not understand why. Only when you understand it can you feel profoundly about it. Some people may throw away things which do not look good to them, but which may be, in the long term, good for the cause as a whole. Let me tell you a story. In the past, a good Yixing teapot which had been used for a long time would develop a coating of tea residue inside it, and you could produce good tea without having to put fresh tea leaves inside it. Now a poor old lady was selling just such a teapot at a market for five coppers. A buyer, recognizing that the teapot was at least 100 years old and of high quality, offered three taels of silver for it and said he would return to pick it up in a moment. The old lady looked at the teapot and, thinking that it looked too old, carefully cleaned it, removing the tea residue inside. When the buyer returned and saw that the residue had been wiped away, he said that the teapot had lost what made it

unique and now was not worth even five coppers. From this story, we can see that, if you do not understand a thing, you cannot know what makes it valuable and keep that valuable part. Therefore, Li Ruihuan favored allowing people who understand Hong Kong to govern and run Hong Kong, saying that only thus can we prove that Chinese are able to make new miracles on Hong Kong even after the British have left.

Commentators in Hong Kong agree that Li Ruihuan's analogy is brilliant. Li Ruihuan pointed out very perceptively the spirit of "one country, two systems," and pledged that they will not recklessly remove things from Hong Kong which may "not look right" to them and will allow Hong Kong to keep its own institutions, so that it will not lose its luster. The unique factors contributing to Hong Kong's success are not limited to the apparent lifestyle of "horse racing, night clubs, and stock speculation." Hong Kong's success lies rather in its ability to combine and accept both eastern and western cultures, science, and technology and in boasting a whole set of effective social, economic, and legal systems. Li Ruihuan appreciates the value of tea residue and believes that the Chinese authorities will find people who also appreciate tea residue to govern Hong Kong—people who will not casually let the tea residue be removed.

The Chinese high echelons have taken into consideration the factors leading to Hong Kong's success and have therefore guaranteed in the Sino-British Joint Declaration that "Hong Kong's existing social, economic, and legal systems will remain unchanged" and put these pledges into legal form when drafting the Basic Law—for example, maintaining Hong Kong's free port status, pursuing a free trade policy, keeping the free market, and so on. The Basic Law stipulates that Hong Kong will remain an international financial center, will not implement foreign exchange controls, will guarantee free capital inflows and outflows, will continue to peg the Hong Kong currency to the U.S. dollar, and will set up a foreign exchange fund to ensure currency stability. These legal provisions are precisely what is required in order to protect what is most valuable about the hundred-year-old teapot, that which must not be casually removed.

Macao

Meeting of Sino-Portuguese Liaison Group Closes

OW1103095795 Beijing XINHUA in English 0943
GMT 11 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Macao, March 11 (XINHUA)—The four-day 22nd meeting of the Sino-Portuguese Joint Liaison Group closed here today.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed localization of public servants and law, officialization of the Chinese language and other transitional affairs of Macao, according to a press communique issued after the meeting.

The communique says that the two side reached common consensus on Macao's accession into the International Union of Family Organizations and signed concerned notes on talks.

The two sides also signed notes on talks over Air Macao's official carrier concession, which was described by both sides as an important agreement for the operation of Macao International Airport and Macao's economic development.

Moreover, the two reaffirmed notes on talks over the empowering of the Air Space Management of Macao Airport and notes on talks over air agreement between Macao and Switzerland. The meeting was described as taking place in an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation.

The press communique says that the 23rd meeting the Sino-Portuguese Liaison Group is going to be held in Beijing in June.

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